THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 17. | Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, April 26, 1871. | Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr19;'71;1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

JOHN MOORE, Druggist and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Main st. sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

S. J ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28;1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; Third st., Beaver. ep28;1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant. Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;1y

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc26;1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 265 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. D RAMALEY'S AT PARLOR, 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. sep14;1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBERTS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep21;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs:—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. oct5;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles east of New Brighton. (mr29) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS.—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls sts. New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble.) feb22;1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. sep14;1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv sep14;1y

A. M WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. sep14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. sep14;1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. sep14;1y

J. H. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. sep21.1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E KING.—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality. Main St, Beaver Falls, Pa. jan18;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71;1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. feb15'71;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on ridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71;1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

L. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

MRS. BRUTEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. sep14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. sep14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce. Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. sep21;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

ROCHESTER.

HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; New York and R. R. Sts. Rochester. feb22;1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adam St., Rochester, Pa. jan18;1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Plow Factory. See adv't. sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner.—Water st., Rochester, Pa. sep14;1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sep14;1y

DR J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. sep14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally. Water Street, Rochester, Pa. sep14;1y

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Dealers in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. sep14;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lakins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep28;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Stor on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL,—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar8;1y

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO—Dealers in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Notions, Oil-Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c., Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. mar8;1y

M. S. HILL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. sep14;1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office, in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep21;1y]

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier.
J. F. DRAVO, ... J. B. ANGIEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. may18f

Beaver Academy.—The Spring term of this Institution will open on the 13th of March next, to continue 14 weeks. For terms, &c apply to C. C. RIGGS, Prin. feb15;3m

Miscellaneous.

Dry Goods, Carpets &c.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

McCracken, Van Ryan & McClelland.

SUCCESSORS TO SAM'L. GORDON, 138 Federal Street, Allegheny.,

The CHEAPEST CARPET and DRY GOODS HOUSE in the TWO CITIES.

GOOD CARPET only 25 cents per y'd, AND AT ALL PRICES.

We are Agents for some of the best Carpet Manufacturers in this country, And we can offer Extra Inducements to Buyers.

Come and see our Complete

LINE OF DRY GOODS, and examine our superior wide No. 1 Brown Muslins, very heavy, at 12½ cts; and all other goods at astonishingly low prices. Don't forget to give us a call, 138 Federal Street.

N. B. Mr. H. S. OLIVER, Salesman, formerly of Beaver county, would be pleased to see his many friends. apr5:3m

JOHN F. M'DONALD. W. J. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cash'r.

SPEYERER & McDONALD.

BANKERS,

Water St., Rochester,

☞ Interest paid on Time Deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

Government Coupons Bought on Favorable Terms. Correspondence Solicited. nov16;1y.

Instant Relief For The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it,

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HUEST. nov16,70:1y] Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to. sept9'68:1y.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, Cassimeres and Sattinets, White Woollen blankets, White and Colored and Barred Flannels,, Merinos, Delaines, Plaids, Ginghams, Cobergs, Lawns, Water Proofs, Chinchilla. Cloths, Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Joconets, Table Linen, Irish Linen, Crash, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves & Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

M. MILLER,......W. DOLBY,........J. T. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71—1y

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of William Ramsey, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. apr12:6w.] WILLIAM H. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

And dealers in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of AMERICAN WATCHES, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of FINE WATCHES.

oct5:'70-1y.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw,

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. sep18;'68;tf

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's
Pittsburgh	1 30 AM	1055AM	710AM	210PM
Rochester	240	1205PM	840	422
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	505	350	1145	700
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	654	445	152PM	858
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	908	658	420	1032
Crestline A	935	725	500	1100
Crestline D	1005	745	535AM	1110
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1127	920	730	1235AM
Lima	1235PM	1040	900	135
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	250	125AM	1145	350
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	450	357	225PM	600
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	730	700	535	900

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's
Chicago	900AM	515PM	550AM	900PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1203PM	905	950	1225AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	225	1125	1250PM	320
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	406	135AM	325	540
Forest	508	243	443	707
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline A	630	420	630	955
Crestline D	650	430	600AM	925
Mansfield	717	508	640	1005
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	905	654	915	1155
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1045	850	1130	130PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	1255AM	1105	235PM	337
Pittsburgh	155	1210PM	345	440

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:20 p. m; New Castle, 3:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10:44a. m. Youngstwn, 10:20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	350PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	955	125	510
Ravenna	1030	155	540
Alliance	1130	235	630
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	135	430	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Wellsville	900AM	503PM	
Bayard	1035	628	
Alliance	1135	715	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	801	815
Hudson	1253	834	855
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	210	945	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP's	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	....	200PM	410PM
Bridgeport	555	....	210	420
Steubenville	700	....	315	535
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Beaver				
Rochester	985	255	540	
Pittsburgh	1085	400	645	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	625AM	310PM	425PM	
Rochester	735	410	537	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Wellsville	853	500	700	
Steubenville	953	620		705AM
Bridgeport	1105	723		815
Bellair	1115	735		830

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves — N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m. | Arrives — Bayard, 945, a.m.
Bayard, 2:10 a.m. | N. Philadephia, 500pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Full Lines of Bonnet and Ponson's Celebrated

Black Silks.

Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.

Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.

Japanese Silks, all qualities.

Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.

Wool Delaines.

Spring Empress Cloths.

Black Grenadines and Hernani.

All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.

New Spring Shawls.

Silk Sacques and Basques.

Ladies' Suits.

Nottingham and Tambonred Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

James Caldwell.

118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny. apr5:3m.]

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

J. H. McCREERY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. je22tf

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'69:1y.

Medicinal.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Fluttering Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pains in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.; Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, & Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulents can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate and containing the medicinal virtue of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulent used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILL.

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Penn'a.

SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1. 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New-York:*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. Jas. M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will cure every Case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

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THAT

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Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

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For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

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apr5;3m

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may11;1y

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Apr5;1y.

SELECT POETRY.

A NEW POET AND A NEW POEM.

The following ballad is the production of Mr. W. M. Carleton, of Hillsdale, Michigan, a young poet who gives unmistakeable evidence of the possession of true lyric genius. His verses have hitherto been chiefly published in the columns of the *Toledo Blade*, in which the following appeared; but we are informed that the conductors of that journal the other day received a letter from the Messrs. Harper requesting the privilege of copying and illustrating the ballad for their Weekly. This will induct him into a wider sphere. It is also stated that the author has now a volume of poems in press. Whether Mr. Carleton will be able to sustain himself at his present height of course cannot now be told. The probabilities are in his favor. It is true that there have been many instances of sudden and dazling poetic blaze, succeeded by a life-time of the most feeble twilight. But the poem which we print below is of so unusual an order of excellence for a young writer that we are justified in expecting a continuance of effusions. In some respects it will compare favorably with Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," which it resembles, not however in any slavish sense, but as belonging to the same class. It is very touching—the homely, honest obstinacy which gradually, as the remembrance of his wife's house, hold virtues, and her ministrations in his sickness and of "the child that was left" fill these souls and softens the old man into tenderness and affection. It is a very beautiful bit of homespun life, with its infelicities and sanctities, its anxieties and hungers, and longings and loves and cares. There was no separation, we'll go bail—in spite of his determinate purpose and of the lawyer's papers. We hope to hear of the author again.

BETSY AND I ARE OUT!

A FARM BALLAD.

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'ral life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I swan! it's hard to tell!
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well;
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we've lived together as long as we ever can.

So I've talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me;
So we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had, for a start;
Although we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart;
I had my various failings bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsey, like an old good woman had a temper of her own.

The first thing that I remember whereon we disagreed
Was somethin' concerning heaven—a difference in our creed;
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast—we arg'ed the thing at tea—
And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She had kicked the bucket, certain—the question was only—How?
I held my opinion, and Betsey another had;
And when we were done a talkin', we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke;
But full for a week it lasted and neither of us spoke,
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissensions in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a comin' up;
And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got,
But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way;
Always somethin' to arg'e and somethin' sharp to say,
And down on us come the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest service for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak.
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the winter and fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine;
And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer,—the very first paragraph,—
Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it, through many a weary day,
And it's nothin' more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home.
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsey never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There is a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay;
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day,
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause, there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such.
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young;
And Betsey was al'ays good to me, excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps;
And all of them was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as roasted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy as any I ever seen;
And I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarrelled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; I'll go home to night,
And read the agreement to her and see if it is all right.
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur—
That when I'm dead at last she shall bring me back to her;
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago,
When she and I was happy, before we quarrelled so.

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me;
And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we met in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer,
If we loved each other the better because we have quarreled here.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

GRIGNON.

It was a pleasant event in my life when I was thrown into the company of Grignon. I was on my way to California, and had taken the overland route in preference to any other. It was on my journey across the plains that I made his acquaintance. Our party overtook one single wagon. It contained a solitary man. The horses were dead and the man nearly so. I paid the utmost attention to his wants. Being a medical man, I gave him all the benefit of my skill and care. As he recovered, he naturally entertained a strong friendship for me. His wagon had fallen behind the train to which he belonged, and they had been compelled by their own necessities to desert him.

The conjuror, however, was destined for a far more glorious fate than to die miserably in the desolate American desert. He was to become an astonisher to the natives (Indians) a savior to civilized lives, and a lion in California.

We resumed our journey. We had started, however, like many others in those days, with insufficient preparations. As soon as we had found out our mistake, we had to be economical in our provisions. We killed buffaloes whenever we found them, and always replenished our water casks at every stream. At length, however, we came to a dry and parched waste, where there was scarcely a drop of water, scarcely a blade of grass, and not a single living animal of any description. And now began the troubles of our journey. We had come into the country of the warlike Indians, and they were not slow to acquaint us with the fact.—Every day they prowled around us in great numbers, threatening and insulting us. Occasionally they used to snatch up something and dart away on their fleet horses. We did all that we could to be friendly, and determined to avoid an open rupture as far as possible, for there were only twelve on our side, and on their side apparently twelve hundred.

Every day, however, only made matters worse. In spite of our precautions the Indians grew more and more abusive and insulting. We became watchful, and tried to be more forbearing, but our forbearance was taken for cowardice, and the savages began to think that they could do anything with us.

We held a counsel of war, and determined to bring a crisis at once.

The crisis soon came.

One day a big Indian came riding along by us. He began talking in a contemptuous way, and gesticulating furiously. At last he asked one of the men for his gun. The man refused; the Indian repeated his question, and attempted to take the gun from his hand. The man drew back. The Indian sprang forward, flourishing his knife and threatened. At this the man calmly leveled his piece, and shot the Indian through the heart.

As the wretch fell shrieking from his horse, the plain seemed to be alive with other Indians. From behind every clump of trees, every hillock, every rock, and every rising ground they poured forth in countless numbers. We had never seen so many assembled together as now.

And now our companion, the conjuror, came out conspicuously. He had been once in the French army, he said, and understood all its admirable discipline. A few words of warning and a short explanation sufficed to make us form a circle of the wagons, and draw up behind them, with baggage heaped up for breastworks. There we waited for the savages.

But they did not come just then. With loud whoops and screams they gathered upon the plains at a distance from us. The wretched cowards, as soon as they saw our slight preparations, they were actually afraid to attack.

They waited till night.

Night came. Our defenses were made. Our wagons were arranged more closely, and the barricade of baggage was made higher, deeper, and more effective. In the centre were our cattle. Behind this fortification we awaited our foes.

On they came, nearer and still nearer.

We waited in breathless suspense.

At last our volley burst in thunder upon them.

Shrieks arose amid the gloom. We saw not what the effects our shots had been, but could only conjecture that it had been deadly.

There was a wild uproar—the confused sound of trampling horses, the noise of men calling to one another, intermingled with groans and cries of pain. Without giving them time to recover from their confusion, we poured in another volley, and yet another, loading as rapidly as we could, and firing revolvers where we had them.

The effect was terrible. Many must have been wounded or killed, judging by the awful uproar that arose. For a time there was a confused hubub of sounds. Horses were tramping, men calling, groans were mingled with cries of rage. During all this time we fired at intervals whenever we heard a sound, husbanding our ammunition, not willing to waste a shot.

At last there arose a wild tramp of horses, the sound moving away from us, and seeming to show that our enemies had retired baffled from the result.

Yet we were afraid of some plot. Grignon made us keep our watch, and all that night we lay on our arms, expecting every moment to hear the Indian yell which announced the assault of the savages.

After a long night, which seemed interminable, morning dawned. As the light illumined the wide plain, we looked around anxiously for our enemies, but saw none whatever. We took a hasty breakfast, and then deliberated on what we ought to do, whether to take advantage of this respite and move on, or wait awhile. Most of us thought we had better hurry on, but Grignon gave it as his opinion that the Indians were yet in the neighborhood and were waiting to attack us on the march. He tho't that it would be better to wait at least another day. We all yielded to his opinion, and waited as best we could.

After a few hours, about ten o'clock, ten or a dozen horsemen appeared over a hillock in a distance, riding slowly toward us.

"They wish to have a parley," said Grignon. "Some of you step forth and see what they want. I wish to have a little to say, but will wait."

One of our men was selected, and went outside of our enclosure to meet them.

Meanwhile Grignon lifted a trunk out of the wagon which belonged to him, drew it outside, and busied himself cooly in arranging and turning over the things. We all thought this was done for the purpose of assuming an air of indifference. So none of us noticed him particularly.

Our representative stood outside waiting for the Indians. Ten of them dismounted, and walked toward us in a friendly manner, while the rest held the horses.

One of them addressed our man in broken English.

The Indians, he said, did not want our lives. They wanted powder. If we would give them what we had they would let us go in safety, and protect us from other tribes till we got beyond the plains.

Give them our powder! A pleasant request. It scarcely needed debate. We refused them.

Well, then, would we give them bullets? They were very much in want of them.

One of us said in a low voice that bullets were the only thing they would get from us, but the Indians did not hear him. Our representative refused very mildly.

The Indians now stood talking with one another. Grignon advanced toward them. He whispered something in a low voice to our representative, who immediately withdrew. Grignon then stood facing the Indians.

"Are you the captain?" said the spokesman of the Indians, suddenly, as he noticed Grignon.

"No, I'm the medicine man; you can't shoot these men nor these horses; I save them."

The Indian translated this to his companions, who burst into a roar of laughter.

Grignon advanced more closely. He was looking steadily at the Indian, and we noticed the latter appeared to be uncomfortable under his gaze.

"See," said Grignon, "you can't shoot me. Here"—and he drew a pistol from his pocket, a revolver—"fire at me."

The Indian smiled.

"You don't want me to kill you," he said.

"You can't."

The Indian's eyes flashed.

The Indian hesitated a moment. He looked at us suspiciously. Then he looked at his companions, and said something in their language. They all responded vehemently.

The Indian took aim.

"You tell me to shoot," said he.

"Shoot!" said Grignon again.

The Indian fired.

Grignon smiled, and walked forward to the Indian, he handed him a bullet.

The Indian looked paralized.

Grignon showed him how to fire it again.

The Indian fired the other five shots.

Grignon caught each bullet, sometimes seeming to catch it from his breast, sometimes from his face, and each time he handed it to the Indian.

The other Indians were now in a state of wild excitement.

"They may all shoot if they choose," said Grigon, and saying this, he went to his trunk, drew out nine pistols, and coming to them, proceeded to load each one. He took the powder and put it in, then the wadding and bullet, and the Indians saw him do it. He handed a pistol to each on loading it. Suddenly one of these fellows took aim and fired. Grigon, without seeming to have noticed him, raised his hand and seemed to catch a bullet from his forehead. He tossed this toward the Indian, who picked it up with an air of stupification.

Then he stood, and told all the rest to fire.

Eight reports sounded in rapid succession.

Grignon took off his hat and walked up to the Indians. To their amazement eight bullets were in his hat. Each man took it and looked at it in wonder.

"Do you want to fire again?" asked Grignon.

They all expressed a wish to do so.

"Well hand me the pistols."

To their amazement the pistols were gone. They looked at one another in wonder.

"You see," said Grignon, "they fired the pistols at me, too, and I swallowed them."

"Swallowed them?" faltered the Indian, and he told this to his astonished companions.

"Yes, do you want them?"

The Indians nodded.

Whereupon Grignon opened his mouth, and rolling back his eyes, he inserted his fingers and drew a pistol apparently from his throat. Another followed, then he drew forth a third, then a fourth, and so on, until he had drawn forth the eight pistols from his throat, while the Indians stood looking on in utter bewilderment. And no wonder, for we ourselves felt no less astonishment. We could not account for it, we were as much stupified as the Indians themselves.

After this Grignon calmly drew forth six or eight more pistols, and a number of cartridges, and finally a carbine.

"I'm the medecine man," said he solemnly.

The Indians said not a word.

"Do you want to fire again," said he, and he offered the pistols to the Indians.

They all shrank back in horror.

Grignon tossed the pistols, cartridges and carbine over to us, and smiled benignantly on the astonished savages.

He then shook his hand.

A knife fell out of the palm, another followed, and another. He shook three more out of his left hand and drew a score or so out of his ears.

"Perhaps you would like something to drink?" said he, smilingly, to the Indian who spoke English.

The savage looked at him suspiciously.

"What'll you have? Rum, brandy, gin, whisky, ale, porter, wine or cider?"

The Indian brightened up and spoke to his fellows. They all preferred whisky.

Grignon asked the Indian to lend him a loose blanket which he wore. The Indian took it off doutfully. Grignon shook it; a bottle rolled out. He shook it again; a glass rolled out. He shook it a third time; nine more tumblers fell out. Finally, he shook it again; a corkscrew tumbled down.

"Will you take it raw, or with water?" asked Grignon, as he proceeded to unscrew the cork.

The Indian said nothing.

"Isn't that good whisky?" asked Grignon, as he poured out a glass.

The Indian smelled it suspiciously. Then, he tasted it. The taste was enough. He drank it all off, smacked his lips, looked around triumphantly on his companions, and then held out his glass for more. At this, all the other Indians encouraged by this experience, clamored for more. Grignon poured away from his bottle. Each one drank and wanted more. Grignon was quite willing to pour. He was not forgetful, however, of the duties of hospitality. He walked off to the Indians who were holding the horses, who had been watching the scene in stupefaction, and offered some to them. The smell of the whisky was enough for them. They drank and wanted more. But Grignon shook his head.

"Not now," he said to the spokesman. "I'll give you a bottle apiece to carry home with you." And going up to the blanket, he shook out a dozen bottles of the same kind as the last.

By this time the Indians were in the jolliest mood conceivable.

"Before I give you any more," said he, "let me make you so you will not get drunk."

He walked up to the first Indian, and took his hands in each of his, and looked at him steadfastly in the eyes some time. Then he stroked his brows and left him; this he did to each. The Indians had got over all suspicion, and merely expected that something good was coming. So they allowed him to do as he chose.

Grignon then stood off a little distance, and in a loud voice ordered them to look at him.

I have seen plenty of experiments before in mesmerism and electro biology, so that the present scene did not surprise me so much as it did my companions and the other Indians.

Grignon simply stood at a distance waving his arms at times, and giving words of command. Every word was obeyed.

First they all began to dance.

Then they all knelt down.

Then they touched hands, and could not sever themselves from one another's contact. The Indians suddenly rushed wildly around, with the others all joined to them, trying to free themselves, but utterly unable, yelling and howling like wild beasts.

At last a shout from Grignon, the charm was dispelled. They sprang back from one another and stood motionless, like so many statues.

Suddenly they all began to shiver, as though they were suffering from intense cold. They gathered their blankets closely around them, their teeth chattering, and every limb trembling.

In an instant they were panting as though suffering from extreme heat drawing difficult breaths, gasping and flipping off those blankets which but a moment before they had wrapped so tightly about them.

This then passed.

They began to bark like dogs. They went down on all fours, and evidently imagined that they were of the canine species.

Then they tried to imitate the motion and croaking of frogs. After this they went through performances too numerous to mention. At one time they became rigid, and arranged themselves like the stakes of a tent—heads together, feet outward. Then four of them knelt down and tried to run about with four others on their backs, then they all jumped wildly up in the air and began to clap their hands. At last they made a furious onset upon one another with fists, nails and teeth, and if they had not left their weapons behind they certainly would have done some frightful injury.

The two Indians who held the horses looked on in horror, bewildered and stupefied, not knowing what to do. They would have fled, in their frights, but dared not leave their companions behind. Grignon stood calm, with frowning brow, watching the uproar, himself the presiding spirit of the scene, some of these, they afterward told me, thought Grignon was the devil.

At last Grignon gave a loud shout. The Indians lay flat on the ground. There they lay for some time, as if dead. Then Grignon waved his arms, and they rose to their feet. All looked bewildered and frightened. With terrified glances they regarded Grignon as a terrific deamon, who could exert over them any power which he choose.

He advanced toward them.

They recoiled.

He walked up nearer.

They turned and ran toward their horses.

Grignon ran after them.

In a frenzy of terror each man flung himself on his horse.

Grignon shouted after them.

Away they went. They urged their horses at the top of their speed.

Grignon followed them but a short distance.

Then he turned back and came into our inclosure.

"Gather up those bottles," said he, "tackle up the cattle, and let us be marching."

Instantly our men rose and obeyed.

Grignon took a heavy swig of whisky, and then lay down in one of the wagons, utterly exhausted.

We traveled all that day, and all the next night, unmolested. Grignon slept long and soundly. After resting for a time, we pushed on our teams, so as to get as far beyond the hostile Indians as possible.

We saw nothing of them.

"They won't dare to pursue us," said Grignon, confidently. "They'll go back and tell such a story as will be the wonder of the savages for many a long year."

Grignon was right. Not only did they not pursue us, but for all the remainder of the year, and for the next, no travelers on the route were molested.

"I don't see," said I, "how you managed to do those tricks on the open ground without any table."

Grignon smiled.

"Only clumsy performers use tables," said he. "I could have done far more wonderful things, but they would have been thrown away on those savages. I'll reserve my good tricks for San Francisco."

And so he did; for all the wizards, magicians and conjurors, that have visited the Golden State, none have won such fame, or excited such wonder, as my friend Grignon.

Principal Symptoms of the Diseases of the Lungs.

The Importance of the symptoms in determining the various lung diseases, are of so great value, that no one will know properly how to treat such cases without knowing them. A cough is nearly always a prominent symptom, expectoration of blood is another, difficulty in breathing is, another, pains in the chest, throat, and a strictured feeling across the chest, continue to fill out the list. Then we have hoarseness, chilliness, an increased secretion from the nose and eyes, denominated coryza. Increased expectoration from the throat and lungs are almost constant attendants, and are usually efforts of nature to work off the disease. Nature, in all these cases, requires help—to open out the secretions; to regulate the kidneys; to dissolve and eliminate the increased expectoration; to heal the sore and inflamed lungs and linings of the bronchial tubes and air passages. *Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup* will do this better than anything else. *Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup* will dissolve the increased mucous, and carry it out of the system. *Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup* will act as a demulcent, and allay all tickling and irritation of the lungs. *Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup* will cure a common cough in less than twenty four hours. Thousands of people can bear witness to its great efficacy in healing and hindering any disease of the lungs, or those that inevitably lead to pulmonary consumption. It may be bought of almost any druggist for 75 cents, or at the Doctor's great medicine store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lung examinations made daily.

Marriage Outfits.

In our days, hearts and darts, living on loving, dying for one another, and all that sort of thing, is "played out;" *ausgespielt*, as our German friends so accurately and idiomatically express it. We want a solid foundation to build matrimony on; blocks of bullion, and cement of greenbacks, and supports of bonds, and girders of stock. None of your ethereal castles in the air will answer for our modern ladies of fashion.

Chateaux en Espagne are airy residences, and not suited to a Northern climate with the thermometer at zero in the sun in winter, and ninety in the shade in summer. The *fiance* of the present prefers bricks and mortar if they are more prosaic. Cottages can no longer be erected in this city under our fire laws, and lodges in vast wildernesses will do well enough in summer when the play of catching trout and hunting deer is being enacted, but will not accommodate a modern ball or give room for the German.

Our girls are not brought up to save; not they. Spending is their strong point, and in that we will back them against the world. An average American wife will get through more money than any female representative of any nation on the earth; and if our wives cannot ruin our husbands, nothing can. They hate account books and despise arithmetic, and know that it is low to go into the kitchen or look after the servants. Their fathers have worked for them all their younger days without limiting their expenditures. Why should not the husband follow this excellent example? It was only the other day that a fashionable lady sent her sapphire engagement ring, just given her by her lover, to a jeweler to be valued, and when she found it was a "doublet," actually a sham, or at least half a sham, and she concluded that if she married him 'doublets' would be at each have. Her furniture would be a turn, and cheap; her horses poor and ugly; her house in a side street, and not on the avenue; her dresses, American silk, and made by third-rate milliners; her jewels mean pearls and common garnets; her carriage second hand perhaps. Horrors! Was she not sensible in putting an extinguisher to such possibilities? "Save for thee," indeed! Why, where is the fun? Husbands are not engaged on those conditions, and their privileges are limited while their duties are plainly defined.

A CURIOUS statement has found its way into the public papers, viz: That about four millions of dollars of our paper currency wears out, is destroyed each year, and is of course never presented for redemption. This is clear gain to "Uncle Sam."

THE BEAVER ARGUS
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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., April 26th, 1871.

A COMMUNICATION touching the Knowles-Kirkwood murder, from the pen of R. S. McGregor esq., came too late for insertion this week. It will appear in the next issue of the ARGUS.

THE bill restoring the spring elections for township, ward and borough officers, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and hereafter they will take place on the third Tuesday, instead of the third Friday in March. The election officers chosen last October are to hold over until their successors are elected.

THE Republican Senators in Congress decided last week to let the General Amnesty bill go over to the next session. We think they acted very stupidly in so doing. The Democrats took Virginia from us in 1869 because of Republican resistance to General Amnesty; and in 1870 they wrested West Virginia and Missouri from us on this precise ground. Of course this measure will be adopted sooner or later, but how many more States can the Republican party afford to lose before it takes place?

A. J. HIESTAND Esq. editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, has received the appointment of Naval officer at Philadelphia, in place of Gen. Baxter, removed. Mr. Hiestand was pushed by Senator Cameron and Representatives Harmer, Creery, Dickey and others while Baxter was the choice of Senator Scott, Representatives Kelly and Meyers. Mr. Hiestend, in all probability, will make a faithful officer, but the country has no confidence in the man who procurred him the position, and whose political work he must necessarily perform.

TEMPERANCE Reform does not seem to be very popular with our Solons at Harrisburg. In fact, their conduct on the Local option bill, looks decidedly as though they were opposed to a reform of any kind in that direction. The bill here referred to has grown old and musty in the Senate, and no action yet taken on it; and the belief now is that if it passes that body at all it will be in such a mutilated condition as to make it repugnant not only to the House, but unsatisfactory to the temperance men of the State. No bill ever had more friends among the people than this one, and why the Senate hesitates to pass it promptly is one of those Harrisburg mysteries that the public may not inquire into.

THE ladies of Washington, D. C. are going into the courts in search of their rights. At the election held there last week for territorial officers, a number of the fair one's presented themselves at the polls with ballots in hand. The Judges very gravely turned over the registration lists, and not finding their names, declined to receive their votes. Each rejected female then offered an affidavit to the effect that the bearer was a resident of the District, was a legally qualified voter under the Constitution and laws, and had applied to the Board of Registration to have her name recorded on the list of voters, and that her application had been refused. These affidavits are to be made the basis of a trial of the cause in the courts.

LATE DATES from Washington state that the British High Commissioners have received dispatches from their government approving the treaty recently made by the High Commissioners for the settlement of the Alabama claims question. The full details of this treaty are as yet unknown, except to a few persons who have close official relations with the President, and one of these is the authority for the statement that the treaty provides for a fixed commission to examine and pass upon the validity of all claims presented, and that the Emperor of Brazil is to be arbitrator. This much, it is said, can be made public without violation of confidence as to the treaty in general. It is pronounced very favorable to the United States, at least as favorable as can be negotiated now or for a long time.

A DISPATCH from Scranton, Pa., of Friday last says the miners in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company resumed work on that day. At what price the men are working has not yet been made public, though rumor puts it at $1.15. No trouble has occurred thus far, and none is anticipated. The men who have resumed are Germans and do not belong to the Miners' Union. Unless members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Associations interfere and put a stop to the work now fairly begun, the rolling mill and furnace will as soon as a sufficient supply of coal is mined, be ready to resume operations, thus giving work to five hundred men now out of employment. Gen. Osborn issued an order for the return of the militia to their homes, but since the resumption of work at the Lackawanna Iron Company's slope, he has revoked it.

THE New York Republicans were sold out the other day by one of their Representatives in the State Legislature. On account of the forced resignation of a Democratic member of the House a couple of weeks ago, the Republicans were enabled to prevent the passage of several very obnoxious measures proposed by Tweed in the interest of the Tammany Ring. Fearful that one or more of their number might be bribed by the opposition the Republicans held a caucus and determined to oppose certain bills brought forward and urged by the Democrats. These bills were distinctly specified and noted down in writing and every Republican in the House promised over his signature to stand squarely up and resist their passage to the end. There were 63 of them and for four or five days these 63 stood like a wall of fire in the way of the Tammany managers. At the end of that time, and when one of the very worst measures of the session was being voted upon, a member named Orange Winans, elected as a Republican, and representing the Chatauque district, declined to vote. This omission enabled Tweed & Co. to carry the bill. In declining to vote, Winans said that although he had signed a paper pledging him to oppose certain measures including this one, he would now state that he did not understand the agreement he had entered into, and that in the future he would vote and act with the Democratic party. It is generally understood that he received $75,000 for this sale of himself. The Republican papers are making it hot for him in that State. Of all mean, low, contemptible scoundrels the earth is cursed with, a bribed legislator is the most to be despised. He should be frowned upon and hooted at by every honest man and women in the land.

Two cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act were reopened in the U. S. Supreme Court last week that new arguments may be heard. They had already been submitted, but not decided, though in a similar suit the Court a year ago decided that the law was not constitutional as to contracts made before its passage in 1862. Nevertheless, arguments are to be heard on this point, and also as to its applicability to contracts made since 1862. Since the decision on the first issue two new Judges have taken their places on the Supreme Bench. It is well known that these two officers, just previous to their appointment, were heavy stockholders in railways largely interested in the decision now to be made, and for this reason the cases thus reopened attract an unusual share of public attention. A reversal of the former decision under these circumstances, and in the haste which has been apparent, will naturally cause comment not altogether complimentary to the two Judges thus called upon to decide issues they were arguing as paid advocates less than a year ago.—*New York Tribune.*

THE HON. A. G. RIDDLE, formerly of Cleveland Ohio, but of late years practicing law at Washington, D. C., is rapidly acquiring distinction as an eminent lawyer. He has just gained a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in Richmond, which has been frequently referred to by the newspapers within the past two years. The following are the circumstances: In 1869 Senators Robertson and Gilbert of South Carolina, together with two members of the State Senate, both colored, namely, the present Chief Justice Wood, and Mr. Rainey, now member of the House, bought first class tickets from Charleston through to Washington. After reaching the Virginia line the colored gentlemen were forced into the smoking car, the President of the road being on the train and directing it. When the case came to trial a determination to press it vigorously became apparent. The officers of the road immediately offered to pay handsomely, and the case was compromised. The officers of the road also declared that hereafter, whether they concluded to allow blacks to ride with first class passengers or not, they should in all cases have first class accommodations.

The new apportionment law for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, will be found in another column of to-day's ARGUS. It will be seen that we are connected with Washington and Butler counties in both Senatorial and Representative Districts, and that the three counties are badly fleeced in the operation. If Washington and Beaver were entitled to one Senator under the old law, it is a little singular that Washington, Beaver and Butler are entitled to but one under the new law. Nor do they gain anything in the House, in lieu of this concession in the Senate. Washington and Beaver had three Representatives before, and now when another large county is added they obtain but one additional member in that body. Mr. Rutan was on the conference committee and why he should stand by and assent to this virtual non-representation of Butler county in the Senate, or in other words to allow his own locality to be so terribly butchered up, is the subject of no little uncomplimentary talk among his constituents. We shall, however, refrain for the present, from giving newspaper circulation to the various rumors affecting his conduct on this very important law.

CONGRESS adjourned, Thursday last; and although there were lengthy discussions, warm and angry political wranglings, yet the general verdict on its action is that it has been productive of much good both to the country and to the Republican party. The advent of a hundred Democrats on the floor of the House on the 4th of March, the loss to the Republicans of their two-thirds vote, and the good discipline of the Democrats which made them vote solidly for every measure of the slightest party interest, and also for every measure of Free Trade, produced such demoralizations in the ranks of the Republicans that, being without a leader, some of them began seriously to fear that the minority would hereafter rule the House. Next came the Sumner excitement, which threatened to lead to even worse dissensions in the Senate, and some of the more timid ones were almost ready to give up in despair. But the President's Ku-Klux message rallied the Republicans in the House like magic, and from the hour when it was read the Democrats lost their power. They hoped to make capital out of the Ku-Klux debate, but, after it had run for a number of days, they found out their mistake and at last were glad enough to stop it. The Santo Domingo message had a similar effect in the Senate, and the session closes with the Republican party generally united and harmonious, with many of the points of difference settled. The legislation of the session, although amounting to about 40 bills, is nearly all comprised in the Ku-Klux bill and the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the others being mostly of a private character or not of much public interest.

THE PRESIDENT, on his western Trip, stopped on Saturday last, at Indianapolis, and to the welcome greeting of its citizens, said "Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you heartily for this cordial greeting, for I assure you it is unexpected. When I left Washington it was with the view of going to St. Louis without stopping by the way. But on meeting your distinguished Senator, Gov. Morton, at Pittsburgh, he requested me to remain here during this day. That I consented to do, expecting to see you people of Indianapolis turn out to meet your Senator, and not expecting a greeting to me; and I leave him to thank you in more appropriate terms than I could do if I were to try." (Applause.)

Senator Morton, then addressed the audience, in an eloquent manner for some length of time. Several other notables also addressed the crowd. The President arrived in St Louis at 8. o'clock on Sunday morning.

HERE AND THERE.

—A case has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio, involving the validity of subscriptions for church purposes. The general principle established is, that after a church has incurred any liabilities on the strength of subscriptions, these subscriptions are legally binding. In the case decided the subscription was for the payment of a church debt and the court held that the subscriber was bound to pay. A subscription may be withdrawn before there is an indebtedness, but not afterward.

—A correspondent of a Boston paper would equalize the distribution of the sexes by sending young women westward. Emigration he argues, for the last twenty years has been steadily tending to increase the disproportion of the sexes in the East. The young men have gone West while the young women have remained at home. In Iowa there are said to be 35,000 more men than women, the majority of whom are unmarried. They need wives out there. Why not organize female emigration societies for the purpose of supplying the West? There is not a State west of the Mississippi but has from ten to thirty thousand more men than women, the most of whom are single.

—Miss Mary Parsons, of Columbus Ohio, is to be married next month, at Washington City, to Prince de Lynar, who is on the staff of Kaiser William. Miss Parsons, with her mother, has passed some time in Europe, and wherever she has gone she has been admired and received attention from the most distinguished personages. With her mother she participated at the summer fetes at Compeigne, given by the French Emperor and Empress two years ago, and while in Paris, prior to that time, the Emperor had treated her with distinguished attention. She met the German Prince whom she is to marry at one of the spas. At the banquet given the Emperor of Germay on his return to Berlin, he turned, while toasts were being given, to Prince de Lynar, and said: "I drink to your American *fiance*," and added that he would soon give his aid an opportunity to go to America and bring his bride with him to Germany. The Prince arrived at New York by the last steamer.

—The United States Supreme Court last week, with a full bench, heard argument on the following points: First—Is the act of Congress known as the Legal Tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage? Second—Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage? Hon. C. N. Potter maintained the negative of the questions. Attorney General Akerman, in lieu of a brief of his own, submitted one prepared by his predecessor, Mr, Hoar, and then proceeded in a summary way to reply to Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter closed the argument, when the questions were submitted to the court.

—Philadelphia is honored with a Prophet. His name is Konigmacher, but he calls himself, for some recondite reason, "The Jesus of Isolation." He parades the streets upon an old gray horse, his red hair streaming; and he carries "a banner with a strange device." He is not alone in his mystical mission; for there is also in this favored city a brace of prophets with uncommonly long beards, who walk up and down the thoroughfares exclaiming, "How are you, men and brethren?" It might not be exactly the thing to stone these seers, according to the ancient practice; but it would clearly do no harm to lock them up. Many persons who had their complaint badly have thus been cured.

—How many "Gods of War" were there in the good old mythological days? There was Mars, for one; and there was his sister Bellona—but she was a goddess. However, here is an immensely strong gentleman who signs himself "One Hundred Men who Fought under Lee," and who writes to a Charleston newspaper thus truculently: "If the people of the North are prepared to destroy their commerce, their finance, their trade, and expend their blood to sustain these thieves and scoundrels in oppressing their fellow-citizens of the South, *by the gods of war* they shall have a chance." We might have been thrown into an icy perspiration by this strong language a few years ago—not now, when we have found out the real nature of the animal. It is something, too, to have a good conscience. By the gods of war—the whole of them—we don't desire to oppress our fellow-citizens of the South; but we do wish that some of them had a litttle more common sense. We do.

—May a man marry his own (deceased wife's) sister? It is discouraging to find that this question, lately under long-winded consideration in the British Parliament, is such an old one. At a book-sale in Boston last Friday, a pamphlet was offered entitled: "The Answer of Several Ministers in and near Boston to that Case of Conscience: Whether it be lawful for a Man to Marry his Wife's own Sister. By Cotton Mather." This sold for $6.25. Nearly two centuries have gone by since the little book was pmited, and the question is not settled to the satisfaction of everybody yet. *However*, we have noticed that those who do want to marry their deceased wives' sisters do it without waiting for a conclusive decision of this case of conscience.

—Ruffians in Chicago have peculiar tasts. A party of them last week went to the dead-house of the County Hospital and stole the body of a young girl, which had been placed there. This they took to a saloon threw it in at the back door, and then ran away. It is hard to imagine any human being so utterly degraded that to his besotted faculties a barbarous deed like this seems like a rare jest; but with the ability to rise, man has a corresponding power of sinking himself. He may be a little lower than the angels; he may also be a good deal lower than even such brutes as the jackal and hyena. The race is like Jeremiah's figs—the good good enough, and the bad bad indeed-

—A certain New York Tammany Judge recently overtook a street-walker who conducted him to a panel house, where he was robbed of some money and $6,000 in 5-20 bonds. Soon after, certain well known detectives mentioned his loss to him; but he denied having lost anything, and said he had visited no such house. They produced the bonds, however, and he was compelled to acknowledge himself the owner. The thieves had voluntarily restored them, dreading the consequences of robbing a Tammany official.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

His Relations to Public Men and Measures.

It did not need an authorized denial on the part of any of Governor Geary's friends to convince the public that the foolish statement of an anonymous correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who wrote from this city as if he had had an interview with his Excellency was false. Those who know John W. Geary, are too well aware that he is incapable of saying or doing foolish things, to require assertions from any quarter to aid them in detecting a fraud as to his declarations. While he is not a reticent man by any means, and is always ready and able at the proper time to deliver and defend his opinions on all subjects relating to the public welfare, he is no gossip emulous, or willing to engage in the retail scandal business with eaves-dropping correspondents, who deal in the small sayings of little men. For these reasons we did not deem it necessary heretofore, and scarcely consider it worth the trouble just now *formally to contradict the ridiculous* stuff purporting to be an interview with Governor Geary, and published, as we have stated, in the New York *Herald*. It would be as profitable to explain one of Nasby's ludicrous extravagances. But there is a point in this connection, which a little discussion thereof may do no harm. We have in view Governor Geary's relation to public men and measures. It is a singular, but a historical fact, that every position John W. Geary has ever filled, he was called to by the spontaneous preferences of the people. When an event has become a matter of record familiar to all who closely observe the transactions of men, there is no profit to be derived from any effort to conceal it. History never indulges in masks, however it may coquette with individuals. What it is, *it is*, and he is more knave than fool who labors to conceal its truths. Hence it is foolish to seek the concealment of the fact, that Governor Geary's career has been one ever at variance with what are regarded as the controlling politicians of the country. He has never been a favorite with party managers for the reason that he is a hard man to manage. When he was first nominated, it was confidently declared that Ketchum would be the man, for the reason that Ketchum had the politicians in his favor. Governor Geary made no special effort to secure his first nomination. The people made it a spontaneous offering, a keen acknowledgment on the one side of their gratitude, and on the other a studied purpose to teach political managers that they cannot always have their own way. Before the assembling of the convention, which first nominated Governor Geary, he had scarcely left his home, having only gone there to recruit his health after the severe hardships of his brilliant campaigns in defense of the Government. He was willing to trust his name to the people, and they honored his confidence. But the second nomination of Governor Geary was a different affair. The mere politician had discovered he could not be used, and therefore decreed his defeat. Everybody is well aware that the corrupt politicans of the Republican party had sworn to set Governor Geary aside in 1869. When the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, the Girard House swarmed with satellites who went there to destroy our fearless Chief Magistrate. But the people were too wide awake.—They anticipated danger, and therefore elected delegates who could not be bought, and took care to instruct them in advance. *Had it not been for this fact John W. Geary would not have been renominated.* Whenever the instruction of delegates could be avoided and the popular will ignored, as it was then in Dauphin county, it was boldly done. Nevertheless, the people triumphed, and Geary is our Governor. He has never deceived the people, and as a consequence, he has never been deserted by them. There is no impeding the career of such a man, because they who live by the truth will also endure by it. A faithful public man has no reason to fear the mere scheming politician or hesitate at commanding the support of the people. It comes to him spontaneously—it holds up his head and strengthens his heart with the force of inspiration, which the petty intrigues of mean men cannot take away or impair. The great mass of the Republican party of Pennsylvania would feel insulted if they thought for a moment that John W. Geary depended more on the politician than he did on them for support. It was his personal popularity which saved Pennsylvania to the Republican party in 1869—and to his prudence and sagacity we owe the harmony that now exists in our ranks. These are facts which we deem it right should be fairly laid before the people. They are the incidents which make the Republican organizations of Pennsylvania successful, and he who seeks to ignore them is a base demagogue, more impressed by ideas of self-importance than by appreciation of the sublime political truths he professes to uphold. John W. Geary is the people's man, whom the politicians twice swore to defeat, but whom the people triumphantly elevated to power, wherein he has never failed them a jot. He is among the truest of our representative men in his devotion to popular rights, and this is the secret of his personal popularity. Such a man needs no apologist, and is constrained to no explanations for his course. The statesman who serves his country for the love of it, and labors for the public good on a principle of right, cannot easily be misrepresented.

Our Next Governor.

We see by some of the papers, possible and probable candidates for Governor of this State already named, and although the time has not come for such agitation, as we do not elect until 1872, yet lest some might infer we in this section of Washington County felt no interest in the subject, we desire to say that we have a *decided* preference among those named, and at the proper time, if we are not mistaken, the party will express it. There are two gentlemen named, either of whom would be popular, and and one of whom will doubtless be our Standard Bearer. We refer to Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Gen. John F. Hartranft, present Auditor General.

The first named Gentleman is know to many of our people personally and to the people of the State as one of the most able, honest, and competent men of the State, who is deservedly popular, wherever known and always runs largely over his ticket in Luzerne and other counties adjacent to his home, he has been heard in defence of our principles, in Greene, Washington, Beaver, Fayette, and most of the Western counties; and in ability so far excels some named in a few of the papers in the Western Counties, that there should and can be no comparison. Many of our people would feel they were honoring themselves, and promoting the best interests of the State by favoring his nomination.

Gen. Hartranft is a modest gentlemanly man of great prudence and excellent common sense, and superior business qualifications, has been twice elected Auditor General of the State, and made a most faithful and able officer—was a prominent and excellent officer in the Union Army, complemented for his superior skill and bravery, and trusted by his superiors on all proper occasions with the greatest confidence. He has many friends in all parts of the State, and especially in the eastern counties where best known, who will press him as not only a popular candidate, but one who will make a wise and able Governor.

With two men, such as these, we cannot fail to get an acceptable man. While others may be spoken of to gratify relatives, or those who have personal interests to be subserved, the times, the great interest that will be at stake in the contest, demand of us to present to the party a man of talent and acknowledged ability.—*Monongahela Republican.*

A ROYAL SCENE.

To Marry a Princess Does Not Make a Man a Prince.

Describing the scene at the dedication of the Royal Albert Hall, in London, the New York *Tribune* correspondent says: The Queen came at 12:30. What the programme said should be done was done, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Committee receiving Her Majesty as she descended from her carriage, and escorting her to the door through which the great multitude of hushed spectators were waiting to see her appear. As she entered, the whole audience rose and organ and orchestra broke out together in the strains of the national anthem. For a moment the Queen halted on the upper step and just within the curtained doorway, curtseying low to the silent homage which the great audience was paying. Then she advanced, conducted by the Prince of Wales, quite slowly down the center of the hall between the lines of yeomen. She wore, as she always wears, a black dress; this time a plain morning dress of black silk, with black bonnet and gloves. The Princess of Wales followed ina robe of ruby-colored velvet, and bonnet of the same. Her husband came as Colonel of Hussars, in a jacket laced and frogged as only Hussar jackets in this world are, not suiting his stout figure. The Princess was accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in what looked like an Austrian cavalry uniform, all white. The Princess of Wales is pretty and popular, but to-day most eyes are turned on a figure that follows, all clad in white silk, with vail and bonnet of white, and a wreath of orange blossoms about her forehead. It is the bride of last week, the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, by whose side walks her brother, Prince Arthur, and not her husband. For to marry a Princess does not make a man a Prince, and royal etiquette thinks nothing of putting asunder bride and bridegroom. The Marquis, looking more boyish than ever, walks some ranks behind his wife, stands apart from her when they have reached the dais, and afterward, when the whole party go up to their boxes, cannot even sit in the same box with her. Nobody seems to be troubled about it, yet there in the Cabinet-box is that proud Duke of Argyll looking down on the curious scene, and one would really like to know what *he* thinks of the social law that ranges his son so far below his son's wife.

An Affecting Scene.—A Judge Sentences an old Schoolmate to be Hanged.

Judge Flippin then spoke as follows: "Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest eras of my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together, went to the same school, to the same church; and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games of boyhood. Years have passed since then. Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great and capital crime; and I, as minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it consistent with my official duties, I would that this cup might pass from me, but I cannot now shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement, and must not and will not, in the future, though other victims may fail to avenge a violated law. It is, therefore, the sentence of the Court that you be remanded to the jail of Shelby county, the place from whence you came, to be there securely kept until Friday the 26th of May next, when you will be taken by the Sheriff of Shelby county, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., within one mile and a half of the Court House of said county, and then and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

When Poston was called, both him and the Judge were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspan leaf, and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was nearly all the large crowd gathered there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that had existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must indeed have been a sad thing for the Judge to consign to death the playmate of his boyhood.—*Memphis Sun.*

THE FORRESTER THAT IS WANTED.

An Instance of His Remarkable Character.

Forrester, the suspected Nathan murderer, continues to sustain his reputation as the "best hider in the world." The following instance of his daring is related: "A few months since a number of his friends were confined in one of the stoutest jails in New York State. The crime which they were in for was certain to give each a long sentence; and their friends used every endeavor to get them out, without avail, until Forrester took the matter in hand. One dark night he went to the jail, and, picking the lock of it with a tool used for that purpose, he passed into another room, where he found the turnkey lying on a cont asleep. Going up to him, Forrester very adroitly abstracted the keys from his belt, and proceeding directly to the cell, unlocked and liberated his friends, three in number—all making their escape without being seen. After getting his friends out, Forrester locked the cell doors, and going back to where the jailor was lying, coolly replaced the keys in his belt, and going out through the same door, locked it with the same instrument with which he had effected an entrance. Many other instances of his daring are related, but this will give an idea of the kind of a man he is—one who takes desperate chances and generally comes through successful.

A Courageous Husband and Father—Last Sad Token of Affection.

About a year since the wife and three children of Elijah Munsell, of the western part of Monson, Maine, died of smallpox, and were buried in a pasture near his house. Mr. Munsell himself had the disease but recovered, and has since lived alone in the home where his family died. He could not bear the idea of having his loved ones buried in a pasture, and finding it impossible to obtain any one to assist in removing them to the common burial place, he undertook the task alone. On one of the moonlight nights of the past winter he opened the graves of his family, and by means of ropes and levers raised the four coffins and loaded them into a wagon. He carried them to the burying ground, where he had previously dug graves for their reception, and buried them. This sad and lonely act occupied nearly all night. Few men would have had the courage to perform such an act, but the husband and father who had tended his family in their fatal sickness and had dressed them all for the grave, shrunk not in the performance of this last token of affection.

Forty-Second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, April 18.—Resolutions asking the President for an engineer to assist in the survey of the Mississippi levees, in Louisiana; and inquiring relative to the removal of railroad depots further from the U. S. Capitol, were adopted. The report of the Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux bill was discussed at length, and adopted. The Conference report on the Deficiency bill came up and was rejected by a tie vote; and a new Conference ordered.

HOUSE.—The resolution for reduction of taxation was discussed at some length, but went over at the expiration of the morning hour. Several private bills then passed.

SENATE, April 19.—The Senate went into executive session directly after reading the Journal, and remained until about 4 p. m., after which they passed two or three private bills, among which was that authorizing the sale of the Cherokee lands in Kansas. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Ku-Klux bill was discussed and agreed to. A resolution was passed to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow at 1:15 p. m.

HOUSE.—The Senate request for a new Conference on the Deficiency bill was acceded to. The report of the Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux bill was discussed and rejected; and another Conference Committee ordered. The report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill was re-committed, after some debate; and afterwards reported in such a shape as to pass the House. Adjourned till to-morrow at 10½ a. m.

SENATE, April 20.—A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that if he had no further communications to make, Congress was ready to adjourn. The committee reported nothing further from the Executive, and at 2 p. m., the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.—A message from the Senate announced its agreement to Conference report on the K. K. bill, and its concurrence in the joint resolution for final adjournment at 2 p. m. The Conference report on the K. K. bill was discussed and agreed to by a party vote. The Senate concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 2 p. m., to-day, was adopted. Several bills of minor import passed. Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth and Beck, on leave, offered explanations in which they indulged in a tirade of personality which provoked roars of laughter from members and visitors. They were interrupted in the midst of this dignified and amusing debate by the descent of the Speaker's hammer, adjourning Congress.

The Anniversary of the Y. M. C. Association will take place in the M. E. Church, Beaver, next Sabbath evening. The President will make a report of the doings of the year, and addresses will be given by the pastors.

The Balloon ascension and circus in Rochester on last Monday afternoon attracted a large crowd of people. At the appointed time the balloon was inflated and set adrift. It ascended very gracefully until it reached a great height, when, after tarrying a short space of time, it descended rather awkwardly and alighted in the middle of the creek. The aeronaut took to the water and swam ashore. The balloon was got out with little difficulty. The circus was conducted with more propriety than such affairs generally are.

Mutiny.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says:

By the whaleship Roman, Captain Jernegan of New Bedford, which arrived on the 27th ult. from a cruise to the southward, we learn that a serious mutiny occured on board that ship while lying at anchor at one of the Marquesas Islands, whither she had put in for recruits. The crew, to the number of fourteen, headed by three boatsteerers, demanded liberty to visit the shore, which being declined by the Captain, they refused duty, and attacked the first and second officers who endeavored to quell the mutiny, and confined the master to his cabin. The two officers were badly cut and beaten, and barely escaped with there lives. The mutineers left for the shore, taking three boats, with gear, clothing, etc., threatning to come back and take the ship. This the Captain prevented by slipping the cable in the night and setting sail for Honolulu.

LATEST NEWS.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Rager, in Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning.

—A Republican primary election will be held in Juniata county, June 3d, 1871. The return judges are to meet in the Grand Jury room at the Indiana Court House on June 5th.

—A man named Furry, who works at the Westerman Furnace, in Sharon, got his hands on a grindstone some days ago, by which both thumbs were severely injured, by having the nails ground off, and the flesh up to the joint on one of them.

—The Ebensburg *Alleghenian* says: On Wednesday evening a freight engine fired the barn of Cyrus McFarland, near Tipton. It was entirely consumed, together with the barn of Hugh McClellan, near by, which took fire from the first named.

—For some time past a pack of wolves has been infesting Rye township, Dauphin county, much to the annoyance of the residents of that vicinity. On Thursday last, three of them made their appearance, and after being chased by dogs some time, one of them was shot by Mr. Power, of that township.—*Bloomfield Times.*

—The Washington *Reporter*, in speaking of the fruit says: "Reports from all parts of the county agree that the recent severe frosts have materially injured, if not wholly destroyed the crop. Fruit trees of almost every kind, except very late ones, were in full bloom, and the severe frosts have nipped them so that they seem as if withered by flames.

—The Gettysburg *Star* says: On the 5th inst., the boiler at Miltenberger's Saw Mill in the South Mountain, exploded, from some unexplained cause, there being at the time a comparatively low pressure of steam. The building was considerably damaged, some of the materials being thrown several hundred yards. Mr. M. estimates his loss at $3,000.

—The Raftsman's *Journal* says: We are informed that seven horses, nine sets of new harness, between four and five tons of chop, and all the lumbering tools, &c., belonging to Messrs. Finney & Barrows, at their camp on Dent's Run, were consumed by fire on Tuesday evening, April 11th. The loss sustained is estimated at about three thousand dollars.

—The Somerset *Herald* says; fires have been raging in the mountains in several localities throughout the country. Dr. S. S. Good of this place while returning home from a professional visit last Sunday, suddenly found himself in the middle of the road with fire on both sides of him. Had he been a few minutes later he would have been entirely cut off by the devouring element.

—Mr. George Blackburn's house, in Snake Spring township, Bedford County, was consumed by fire, on Saturday last. It originated from the stove pipe which extended through the roof. The family were at dinner at the time but did not discover the fire until it had made too great headway to be stopped. All the furniture and household goods were saved. Mr. Blackburn's loss is estimated at a thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

The Orphan Schools.

The Soldiers' Orphan Schools, owing to the deadlock at Harrisburg, are in a most anomalous state. First, the Senate passed a bill transferring the duties of the General Superintendent to Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools. When this bill came to the other branch it was refered to a committee, who reported on it adversely, where it has ever since rested. Next, Colonel McFarland resigned. Then, Governor Geary appointed Professor Wickersham his successor, which nomination the do-nothing Senate has never even so much as called up! Colonel McFarland's resignation was to have taken effect on the 1st of March, but as his successor has not been confirmed by the Senate he still continues to execute the duties of the office, no doubt efficiently and well, as he had done before, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. But is not this a most remarkable Legislative muddle? And who is responsible for it? Clearly, the refractory Democratic Senate.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The Potter *Journal* says: On Thursday last, Mr. Joseph Fisher, of Keating tp., a young man of about 23 years of age, while assisting Pliny Harris in threshing, fell through a hole in the scaffold, his head striking the iron wheel of a fanning-mill with such force as to break the wheel and inflict fatal injuries upon himself. He lingered, in a speechless and nearly insensible condition until Saturday morning, when he expired.

—In Wellsborough, on the 12th inst., the horses attached to a buggy, containing Mr. Lot W. Webb with wife and child, ran off and mashed the buggy. The whole party were thrown out, Mr. Webb and the babe escaping with slight bruises. Mrs. Webb was killed.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BEAVER, April 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, by the board of county commissioners, until Saturday the 20th day of may next, for the masonry and the wooden structure of an arched bridge over Raccoon creek, at Murdocksville on the county line between Beaver and Washington counties. Said bridge to be eighty feet span between the abutments. Specifications for the masonry and structure may be seen at this office from the 25th day of April until 10 o'clock on the day of letting. Said bridge to be let and built jointly by the Commissioners of Beaver and Washington counties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any, or all, bids. By order of County Commissioners.

JOHN McGOUN, Clerk.

april26;3w *Radical* copy.

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

THE SCHOOL

More largely patronized by Young Men than any other for a Business or Academic Education is Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is the *oldest, best, most reasonable Practical* School in the United States, and the only one providing situations for Graduates. Refer to patrons in every State. Address

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Holidaysburg Seminary,

HOLIDAYSBURG, PA.

BLOOMINGTON,--Ill.,--NURSERY.

19th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices! Would you know What, When, How to Plant? Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees, Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants, Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c. *Flower and Vegetable Seeds!* Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and Quality. Send 10 cents for new illustrated descriptive Catalogue —90 pages. Send stamp, each, for catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden plants—32 pages, and Wholesale price List—24 pages. Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

Dr. Crook's WINE of TAR. Established 1862.

A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, proved in thousands of cases capable of curing all *Diseases of the Throat and Lungs*; performing many remarkable cures, merits a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. *Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also.* Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists says it cures them all. *Asthma.*—The relief and cures of it are marvelous. *Bronchitis.*—Every sufferer will find relief and cure. *Throat Ailments* require only a few doses. *Lung Diseases.*—Has cured cases pronounced incurable. *Debility.*—It renovates and invigorates the system. *Liver Complaint.*—Most effective regulator of this organ. *Dyspepsia.*—Its healthy action on the stomach cures it. *Appetizer.*—It is health-giving and appetite-restoring. *Urinary Organs.*—Action on them is marked and prompt.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it unsurpassed, not only for the complaints enumerated, but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are eflicted in any way, we know it you try the *life-giving tonic properties* of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO, Sold by Druggists everywhere. HALL & PORTER, Junction City, Kansas, Wholesale Agents.

USE THE RED HORSE POWDER,

—20 and 40 packs. Red Horse Trade Mark. *Horses cured of Glanders.*—Aaron Snyder's, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa., C. Beacon's Livery and Exchange Stable, Sunbury, Penn. *Horses cured of Founder.*—Wolf & Wilhelm's, Danville, Pa., J. Ali's, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa., J. Nice Shoemaker's, Jersey Shore, Pa. *Horse cured of Lung Fever.*—Hess & Bro's, Lewisburg, Pa. *Horse cured of Colic.*—Thos. Clingan's, Union Co., Pa. *Hogs cured of Cholera.*—H. Barr's, H. & A. Cadwallader's, Milton, Pa. *Cows cured.*—Dr. M'Cleery, J. H. M'Cormick's, Milton. *Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.*—Dr. D. T. Krebs', Watsontown, Dr. U. Q. Davis, C. W. Sticker, John and James Finney's, Milton, Pa. Hundreds more could be cited whose stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder prepared by CYRUS BROWN, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Chemical Emporium, Broadway, Milton, Pa., to whom all orders should be addressed.

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FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., instantly, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.— FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle Street, Chicago.

BUY the Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. Price $20.

$325 A MONTH Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

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WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK And Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

CUT THIS OUT!

And send Twenty-five Cents for a Ticket and draw a Watch, Sewing Machine, Piano, or some article of value. Six for One Dollar. Address, PACKARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

FREEDOM FERRY.

THE "Freedom Ferry Company" have suitable boats running from Freedom Wharf to Furgeson's Landing, for the conveyance of Passengers, Freight and Teams.

Parties on the south side will please bear in mind by taking this Ferry, they will be landed near Flouring Mills, Woolen Mills, Saw and Plaining Mills, Lumber Yard and Stores, where everything they need, can be had at reasonable prices.

J. PAUL, *Pres't Pro Tem.*

Attest:—S. MORGAN, Sec'y. [apr19;3m.

WILLIAM MILLER, - - - - - - JACOB TRAX

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Scroll Sawing and Turning

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ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,

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Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dinims, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City* AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

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A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

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ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

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Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

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apr13;tc

Singer Sewing Machine.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival. Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards. Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,

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Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine every where, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.

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NEW BRIGHTON CUTLERY WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUTCHER,

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BREAD &

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Special attention is given to the

Hardening & Tempering of the Blades,

and we feel and know ourselves to be competent to make the very best, as we employ none but experienced workmen, and use the best of steel. Samuel Mason has now been in the business forty years, and his Sons are all practical workmen. We are also manufacturers of

POCKET-KNIVES, PEN-KNIVES, PRUNERS' KNIVES, PENCIL KNIVES.

Made from S. & C. Wardlow's Refined English Steel, and *Every Blade Warranted.*

Special attention is called to our stock of—*Razors, Pocket Scissors, Ladies' Scissors, Bankers' Scissors, Barbers' Scissors, &c.*

All orders will be promptly filled and shipped as advised.

Price List furnished on application.

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sep21;1y:oct11ch:dec7ch

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Sharon, Beaver county, Pa., PORTRAIT and PHOTOGRAPH PAINTER, is prepared to do all work in her line at reasonable rates and on short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

mr22,1871;tf

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

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Having received a large and well selected stock of

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BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ENGLISH MELTONS, VESTINGS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles, which will be made to order on the

MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

and on the shortest possible notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

P. S.—As I employ none but first class workmen and having considerable experience in cutting, I defy competition anywhere in the State, as to make and fit. I keep also on hand a full stock of ready made clothing of home manufacture.

oct11;tf.

Blank Constable's sales for sale at the Argus office.

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A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

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VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE [illegible] Invigorator of the System, [illegible] No person can take [illegible] and remain long [illegible]

$100 will be given [illegible] the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted [illegible] point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

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WOULD INFORM THE LADIES OF Beaver and vicinity that she has on hand, and is receiving, the latest styles of HATS, BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS. Dresses, Basques, Sacques, &c., made to order in the latest styles. Ladies and Children's Bonnets and Hats altered, cleaned and pressed. Dress and other Patterns for sale. Having years of experience in the above business, the public can rely on receiving entire satisfaction. Call at her establishment, opposite the Union Hotel, Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Apr5;4w Mrs. Z. MOORE.

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Commission Merchants

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QUICK SALES, AND PROMPT RETURNS *Guaranteed in all Cases.*

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

apr5;3m.

New Trimming Store,

Cor. 3d & Seminary Streets,

BEAVER, PA.

Mrs. F. D. Fast,

Has just opened a choice lot of fashionable Millinery: Hats, Bonnets, Frames, Ribbons, Fine French Flowers, Illusion, &c. *Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Hose*, Gentlemens' unbleached Cotton Hose—extra quality, KID GLOVES, CORSETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS BUTTONS, SPOOL COTTON

Machine Silk,

VELVET RIBBONS

and all articles usually kept in First-Class

Trimming Stores.

In adition, she will keep a good assortment of Toys, Lead Pencils, Stationery, Penknives and Scissors; Fresh Confectionary and Gingersnaps constantly on hand. (apr19;tf

BUYERS, LOOK HERE.

It may not be a matter of special interest to the people of *Beaver county* to know what is transpiring between King William, Napoleon III, Bismark and Trochu in Europe, but it is a matter that effects them materially to know where they can buy fine and cheap GROCERIES.

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found

In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan25. S. SNITGER & CO

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., April 26, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column	21 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00 special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co**, 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending April 22d, 1871.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
April 16	35 deg.	55 deg.	45 deg
" 17	44 deg.	60 deg.	50 deg
" 18	45 deg.	70 deg.	64 deg
" 19	57 deg.	71 deg.	66 deg
" 20	62 deg.	65 deg.	55 deg
" 21	50 deg.	60 deg.	50 deg
" 22	43 deg.	46 deg.	46 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME-TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.17; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Express, 5.30; Local Freight (carries passengers) 3.31 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 10.15 a.m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.87 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.08 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.02 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.03 p. m.; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 6.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m.; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.45 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.30.

Announcement Fees, &c.—Following are our charges for announcing the names of candidates for the several offices; also our rates for printing cards and tickets:

For Assembly	$10 00
For Treasurer	10 00
Pros. Attorney	5 00
Commissioner	5 00
Associate Judge	5 00
Poor House Director	3 00
Auditor	2 00
Trustees of Academy	2 00
Cards per 1000	3 00
Tickets	5 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Administrator's Notice—Arthur Shields.
Bounty Accounts—Industry township.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—M. Schiff.
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld.
Special Notice—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Special Notice—Hugo Andriessen.
Special Notice—"Argus" Office.
Special Notice—W. J. Dunn.
Special Notice—Dr. R. V. Pierce.
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.
New Advertisements—Geo. P. Rowell.
Card—W. W. Dunkle.
New Dry Goods Store—D. Nelson.
Notice to Bridge Contractors—John McGoun
Notice—James T. Nevill.

Golden Fountain Pen.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. 1y.

"Lost Treasure Found."—Some two or three weeks ago, while a man was quarrying stone near Frankfort Springs this county, he suddenly came upon a mustard box containing $52.30 of counterfeit money—a part of it "gold" and the other part "silver." The box had evidently been placed there many years ago.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—Look out for low prices, at the *Cheap Store* of Will Smith & Co. [apr19;2w.

Mr. D. Nelson, a former resident of Rochester, this county, but for several years past a citizen of Mercer county, has once more settled down among us, and opened a Dry Goods store on the Diamond, Rochester. Mr. N., is a very reliable man, and it will afford us pleasure to hear of him receiving a liberal share of the public patronage.

A Man Wanted.—A telegram was sent from Rochester, this county, on last Thursday, to the Pittsburgh detectives requesting them to arrest a man named George Barnard, who is charged with having committed a theft. The telegram gave a description of the accused, but no information touching the character of the theft.

FRESH ARRIVALS (semi weekly) of Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, Laces, Lace Collars, Jackinets and all kinds of White Goods.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!—9 yds. of best Prints for one dollar.

JOHN still continues to buy his Goods at the *Cheap Store* of Will Smith & Co. he can do better there than any House in the county.

WE have procured the services of a first-class Dress Maker, and will warrant satisfaction. Any one getting work done in that line will do well to call at the *Cheap Store* of Will Smith & Co.

Beaver Valley News Items.—J. Vannote, esq., connected with the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* office, will deliver a lecture in Concert Hall, New Brighton, on next Friday evening. Subject—"Excitable People and their Stimulants." On the preceding evening he will lecture in the Presbyterian Church in Beaver Falls. Subject—"Eccentric People." The proceeds of these lectures are for the benefit of Sabbath Schools.

—A foot race took place at New Brighton one day last week. The runners were James Carey and James Fane. Carey won the race. Distance 150 yards. Time 16½ seconds. Considerable money was bet on the result.

—The town council of Beaver Falls are going to force the building of sidewalks. Here are their resolutions:

Resolved, That the property holders on Linden streets, between Main street and the depot, are hereby required to make sidewalks, the ordinance width. Also,

Resolved, That a sidewalk be made on the eastside of Main (the same width,) from the railroad bridge to Patterson street, and that public notice of both resolutions be published.

—An old man named Kendal, who is suffering from paralysis came very near losing his life the other day in New Brighton. He had got on the railroad track just as the Enon accommodation was coming along, and it was with difficulty that he got off it again in time to save his life.

—The Odd Fellows of Beaver Falls dedicated their new Hall in that place on Tuesday of last week. The services were impressive.

A FACT that all should know. Where to buy a good article for a reasonable price. In the clothing line, either ready made or made to order, S. & J. Snellenburg's on Broadway, New Brighton, is emphatically speaking the place. Go and be convinced.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—The ladies should remember that S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton, have a large stock of Childrens' Garibaldis, Dress and Walking suits, which are just the thing for boys from four to ten years of age. Bring your boys with you and clothe them in style.

Change in the Assessor's Office.—Hon. Wm. C. Harbison, of Lawrence county, the new Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, was in town last week and received the books, papers and other effects of the office from his predecessor. The Assessor's office will hereafter be in New Castle. Mr. Harbison is a man of ability and experience, well trained in business pursuits, and will make a competent, agreeable and popular officer.—*Washington Reporter, April 19.*

WONDERS! Wonders how S. & J. Snellenburg make first-class work for second-class prices? Because they do the largest trade in clothing in the county, sell goods with a small profit and buy goods at the lowest cash prices. Call at Broadway, New Brighton, and be convinced.

A Mistake.—That editors are delighted to get anything to "fill up" the paper.

That they have plenty of time to correct bad manuscript.

That they should "puff" everybody for nothing.

That they must have no opinion of their own.

That they should know every thing whether informed of it or not.

That they have plenty of money.

That they should "notice" every scalawag show that travels.

That they should have news, whether there is any or not.

That they should print every man's name who attends a dog fight or a horse race.

A Breach of Promise Suit.—Miss Jennie McBride, a good looking school marm, of Venango county, made the discovery a few months ago, that J. C. Wagner, an oil merchant of Oil City, did not intend to fulfill his agreement to take her out of a state of single blessedness, whereupon she "went for him," in a suit of breach of promise. The trial of the case elicited great interest in Franklin last week. The jury gave Jennie damages amounting to $3,800.

NO HUMBUGGING! NO CHEATING!—A pint bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is prepared from one fifty cent package, and the proprietor offers $500 for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or send sixty cents to Dr. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail. A pamphlet free.

Bulwer says poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with $10,000 a year suffer more for want of means than others with $500. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is $10,000 a year, and he suffers enough for being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and does not go in debt, is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this; but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a minute's peace. There is really more happiness among the workingmen in the world than among those who are called rich.

S. SNELLENBURG, of the firm of S. & J. Snellenburg, Clothiers and Tailors, New Brighton, is going east on Monday to lay in their Spring Stock. So look out for nice goods and low prices.

Found Floating in the River.—On Monday, 16th inst., a drowned man was found floating in the Ohio river at East Liverpool, Ohio. His height was about 5 feet 6 inches, and the only clothes upon his person were a pair of pantaloons, vest and shirt. One of his teeth on the right upper jaw was broken off.

A Puzzler.—Below we give a copy of a letter which will be translated by calling on the advertiser.

RACINE, 15 March, 1871.

MIEN FRUIND:—Oxkuse me dat I schrieb you in English. Ich habe so long stadt in Wisconsin gewont, das ich allreedy twise geyoted das Englisher talk steet mir so, vor that I kan net hardley swetz eny dutch some more. My addresse ist zwi milin from Racine in Busch. So you send up machs der Postmiester I gets em right avay, quick.

KAISER.

S. & J. Snelleburg, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, Broadway, New Brighton.

Richard Henderson, more generally known as Santa Anna, the Hermit, died on Sunday morning, 15th inst., at East Liverpool. Several days previous to his death he fell out of bed in a fit, and lay for two days without anyting to eat before he was found.

Congressional Directory.—Hon. William McClelland has our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Directory. We but express the general sentiment of the District when we say that Capt. McClelland has thus far been one of the most obliging and attentive Representatives in Congress the 24th District ever had.

A STRONG AFFECTION.—A love-sick swain desirous to indicate the extent and character of his love to the empress of his heart exclaimed! Ah! Miss Brown, my affection for you is as strong as—as—as the butter they gave me for dinner. She was satisfied, as they boarded at the same place. They were married and are leading a happy moral life.

S. & J. Snellenburg made the wedding suit.

Death of Sanford C. Hill.—Sanford C. Hill, born June 20, 1796, near Fairview, W. Va., and died in East Liverpool, Ohio, Monday evening, April 13, 1871. The above deserves more than a passing notice. While he is well known the country over, as the "Almanac Maker," his Almanacs, it is well known, contain more than mere speculations respecting the weather, &c. In these were choice gems of religious matter; thus, while S. C. Hill, blessed society at large by his calculations, he was sowing good seed, which we doubt not, will bring forth its fruit.—*Wellsville Union.*

Death of Thomas Williams, Esq.—Thomas Williams, esq., a former editor of the *Local* of this place, and an account of whose illness we published a couple of weeks ago, died at Sewickley, at the house of a friend, on last Wednesday. He was about 27 years of age, and for the past year or two was the editor of the Pittsburgh *Mail.*

An Old Citizen of New Castle Removed to Beaver.—The New Castle *Guardian* of last week says:

Mr. Joseph T. DuShane, who, a few days since, removed from this city to Beaver, was the oldest living citizen of this city. He came to New Castle in 1802, and has had his home here ever since—a period of sixty-nine years. We believe that he has never been away from town for any length of time, except when learning the hatter trade in Beaver.

ICE COLD SPARKLING SODA WATER flavored with pure Fruit Syrups, at Beaver Drug Store. apr26;4w.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided (Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion) that a purchaser at Sheriff's sale is not bound to look beyond the judgment docket to ascertain whether the entries thereon are properly made by authority, and that where there is a defective entry of judgment, or an unauthorized entry of satisfaction, the prothonotary is liable for damages to the party injured. Hence, where the prothonotary, without the authority of the court, entered on his docket against a judgment, "satisfied, *fi. fa.*" it was held that the entry was perfectly regular and conclusive as to third persons to whom the judgment itself regularly docketed, was conclusive notice, and that it was not necessary to search further and ascertain whether there was any record of an order of the court directing such satisfaction.

In Search of Lovers.—Two young women arrived in this city from Johnstown, the object of their visit being to hunt [illegible] to marry them, but who had suddenly disappeared. The young women stated that they became acquainted with the men in Johnstown, where the latter had been engaged in selling prize packages, soap, etc. After a brief acquaintance the young men "told their love," and proposed matrimony. Both accepted the propositions made by the young men, and the preparations for a double wedding were commenced. The young men secured a promise of the expectant brides, both of whom proceeded to complete the arrangements as speedily as possible. One day, however, the prize package venders suddenly disappeared, and the unfortunate females found that they were indebted at the hotel for boarding to the amount of forty-two dollars. Besides they found themselves minus several articles of jewelery which they had loaned to their lovers. As they were without money their trunks, containing all their "good clothes" were seized by the landlord as security for the payment of the claim he had against them. The bright hopes in which the young women had indulged were thus dissipated, and the rosy pictures of the happy future which had been presented, faded rapidly away. The disappointment which they experienced was only equalled by the chagrin occasioned by the loss of their clothing. They hope to find their recreant lovers in this city, and visited the Mayor's office this morning with a view of obtaining assistance in searching for the worthies. They declined to give any names until they can ascertain whether the prize men will either fulfil the promise made or give them money enough to redeem their trunks.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

John Curry, a well-known resident of Claysville, Washington Co., and a soldier of the war of 1812, died on Wednesday of last week, of inflammation of the bladder, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The deceased was a most excellent citizen.

WHITE LIME, Calcined Plaster and Louisville Cement at W. J. Dunn & Co., corner Franklin and Preble Sts., Allegheny. Send orders by mail, or to W. J. Dunn, Vanport, Pa. [apr26;3t.

A Fire occurred at the residence of E. R. Miles, of Big Beaver tp., Lawrence Co., on Thursday of week before last. It ignited from a spark falling upon the roof, but was extinguished before very serious damage was sustained.

BEST Louisville Cement at $2.25 per barrel, at W. J. Dunn & Co., Franklin and Preble Sts., Allegheny. [apr26;3t.

A Minister on Trial.—A church trial, in which Rev. J. A. Gray late pastor of Christ M. E. Church Pittsburgh, figures as the prominent character, was begun in that city on yesterday. Dr. D. S. Dempsey of this place, Presiding Elder of that District, is the presiding officer in this trial. The charges allege that Rev. Gray has been in the habit of making clandestine visits to a Pittsburgh lady recently.

THE motto for every man. Go to S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton if you want neat fitting garments.

On the 31st ultimo Hugh Turner, employed at Victory coal works, Carroll township, Washington Co., was so badly injured by the falling of slate that he died a few days afterward at his residence, in Wilkinsburg. His back was broken and the lower half of his body entirely paralyzed.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Any persons wanting the Nansemond sweet potato plants, can be supplied at 50 cts per hundred, by leaving their orders at the ARGUS office prior to May 20. [Apr26;3t.

Track-laying on the Chartiers road has been completed as far as the Poor House farm, about three miles from the terminus in Washington, Pa. About forty hands are actively engaged in pushing the work through, and it is highly probable that the cars will enter that borough by the 10th of May. The work on the depot buildings in Washington is rapidly progressing.

Saturday evening 8th inst., while Will Conlin was drawing gasoline in a warehouse attached to the store of Joseph Conlin, in upper Linetown, Washington Co., the fluid ignited from the candle and set fire to the building, which, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. Mr. Conlin, during the early progress of the fire, rushed into the building and threw out of the window five kegs of powder thus, no doubt, preventing serious injuries to the women and children who had gathered in the vicinity. The loss was about $1,500, on which there was no insurance.

A SUPERIOR quality of Spring Shawls, at Mrs. Beacom's [apr26;4w.

Doctor Brooks, the colored individual recently convicted in Pittsburgh for procuring an abortion upon the person of Miss Rachel Hixon, formerly of Munntown Washington county, was brought up for sentence the other day, having been surrendered by his sureties, who seemed to have become alarmed for the safety of their greenbacks. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years. It will be recollected that it was in consequence of seducing Miss Hixon that Robert Preston, who is confined in Washington jail for killing Valentine Craft, at Clarksville, in January last, got into his present perilous position.

ALL the styles of Lace and Linen Collars, at Mrs. Beacom's. [apr26;4w.

Borax.—Aside from its indispensable use to blacksmiths, and workers in iron and steel, borax is very valuable in various household uses. It is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. One-half pound, costing but fifty cents, has completely cleared a large house, formerly swarming with them, so that the appearance of one in a month is quite a novelty. The various exterminating powders puffed and advertised have been found not so fully effective, tending rather to make the roaches crazy than to kill them. There is something peculiar, either in the smell or touch of borax which is certain death to them. They will flee in terror from it, and never appear again where it has once been placed. It is also a great advantage that borax is perfectly harmless to human beings, hence no danger from poisoning. It is also valuable for laundry purposes. The washer-women of Holland and Belguim, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powder to ten gallons of water. They save soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambric, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used; and for crinoline (requiring to be stiff) a stronger solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on the toilet table. As a way of cleansing the hair, nothing is better than a solution of borax in water. It leaves the scalp in a most cleanly condition, and the hair is just sufficiently stiffened to retain its place. This stiffness however, can be readily removed, if objectionable, by washing with water. Borax is also an excellent dentifrice; dissolved in water, it is one of the tooth-washes. In hot countries it is used, in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—The vocal and instrumental concert given in the M. E. Church, on last Friday evening, [illegible] a great success, not only [illegible] size of audience but also [illegible] performance [illegible] fro[illegible] burg[illegible] acquitted [illegible] and ou[illegible] their [illegible] Misses [illegible] the [illegible] with th[illegible], while Prof. Beuter added no little to the entertainment by his touches on the piano. The following was the programme for the evening:

"Die Vertrauten Walzer," *Orchestra.*
Vocal Duo.—"The Swallow's Farewell," *Misses S. May and S. Woodroffe.*
Guitarre Solo.—"German Air," *Prof. W. G. Rupp.*
Quartette, *Quartette Club.*
Vocal Solo.—"Heaven in the Valley," *Miss E. Scott.*
Waltz, *Orchestra.*
Andante, *Quartette Club.*
Vocal Duo.—"Thou art so Near," *Misses E. Scott and S. Woodroffe.*
Violin Solo.—"Il Melancolie," *Mr. J. Irvin.*
Vocal Solo.—"Salut a la France," *Miss Sue May.*
Piano Solo.—"Concert March," *Prof. A. Beuter.*
"Sounds from Home," *Orchestra.*

Suicide.—Frederick Schaler, a carpenter of Warren, Ohio, committed suicide on Sunday morning, a week ago, by drowning in the cistern. His wife had been up with him most of Saturday night, as he had been sick for a few days. Between five and six o'clock Sunday morning, he told her to go up stairs, and lie down and rest herself. She did so, but she soon got uneasy about him, and in about fifteen minutes she came down to the room where she had left him, but he was not there. She called but got no answer. She then began to look for him, and after some little time found him in the cistern. There was a board down into the water, which they supposed he put there to slide down on. Mr. Schaler was fifty years old. He was a sober, industrious man, in good circumstances. It is supposed he was insane at the time.

CAMBRICS, Drillings, Nansooks and P. K's, at Mrs. Beacom's. [apr26;4w.

THE REASON WHY every one rushes this Spring to the old Clothing Stand of R. Steinfeld, is a puzzle to a good many; but it is easily explained by the fact that R. Steinfeld turns out *the* "noble suit of the season," at such a low price that every one can afford to be dressed in style. Call and see him, and inspect his stock, and you will surely be tempted to leave your measure for a new suit.

An Elopement in Beaver.—On last Saturday morning Mrs. John H. Bence, of Beaver, thought she discovered some movements on the part of her husband and a Miss Josey Merriman, a young lady who had been living with the family for a year or so past, that did not impress her very favorably. On speaking to Miss Merriman on the subject, that young lady frankly avowed that she "loved Mr. Bence and would die for him." Mrs. Bence was horror-stricken at these remarks, and immediately left her house and proceeded to the residence of a neighbor, across the street. From here she could see her husband and the young lady preparing to leave the house. He was engaged the most of the day in packing trunks with clothing, goods, &c., which he had taken from his store previous to its being closed by the Sheriff, a couple of months ago. At about 4 o'clock, p. m., everything being in readiness the eloping pair together with trunks, boxes, &c., left the premises in a "buck wagon" for the depot at Rochester, where they intended taking a train for New York. After reaching the station the Deputy Sheriff went after Mr. Bence, for some costs which the latter had left in an unsettled condition. After an exciting chase around and through the Rochester lumber yards, he was captured, paid the money, and was then released; after which the runaways took the train and left without further molestation. Mr. Bence is a man of about thirty-four years of age, and a few years ago was one of the thriftiest merchants in Beaver; but latterly he has been drinking to excess, neglected his business, and now to crown all he deserts a faithful wife and two little innocent children. The partner in his guilt—Miss Merriman—is a young woman of prepossessing appearance, about twenty or twenty-one years of age, and had been living with the Bence's as we have already stated, for a year or so past, in the capacity of milliner and dressmaker. Her relatives live in Beaver Falls, and are regarded there as respectable people. Her mother, we learn, is almost distracted, in consequence of the disreputable conduct of the daughter. It is very probable that a criminal intimacy has existed between the parties for several months past.

Hatching Chickens by Steam.—Upon invitation of Major M. H. Cryor, we visited on last Friday, his extensive and well regulated poultry yards, a short drive west of town, where we witnessed for the first time the novel and interesting operation of *hatching chickens by steam.* The "Incubator" is a square box through which glass tubes convey steam and heat, and is kept at a temperature of one hundred and one degrees. It is divided into two apartments; one the egg drawer, where the eggs are hatched, the other where they are kept until they are sufficiently old and strong to be taken in charge by the "Artificial Mother" another ingenious contrivance and which evidently takes better care of the young than many natural mothers. One hundred and eighty eggs are considered a "setting" and twenty days are required in hatching.—*Salem Journal.*

A Fine School House About to be Built.—The citizens of Beaver Falls are going to build a school house the present season that will be an ornament to the place. The contract price for its erection is $27,000, and when the structure and surroundings are completed it is estimated that the cost will reach about $30,000. A Beaver Falls mechanic will do the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ikert, an aged and very worthy couple, residing on what is known as the "Stokes Property," in Beaver, have both been quite ill during the past month or six weeks. Mrs. Ikert has about recovered, and we are glad to learn that Mr. I., has passed the crisis of his disease, and is slowly improving. Their numerous friends in this vicinity will be glad to see them out and amongst them again.

Decoration Day.—The day set apart (the 30th of May) to strew the graves of deceased soldiers with flowers will soon be here again. These annual visits to the cemeteries of the country, have now become general, and it is to be hoped that the grave of not a single soldier in our own county, will be neglected on the 30th. Each community ought to attend to this patriotic duty themselves. Where there are Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, they of course will not neglect it, but where there are not the people can gather at some suitable place, and in a body offer a floral tribute to those who died with their uniforms on, or who have fallen since the war closed. In our own town we presume, arrangements will soon be set on foot to again observe a custom which should be agreeable to all and offensive to none. General Logan, who is the Grand Commander of the Army of the Republic, will, we apprehend, soon issue an order, asking the friends of the dead Union soldiers everywhere, to join in paying this tribute of respect to those who died in defense of their country and its free institutions.

Meeting of County Committee.—The county Republican Committee had a full meeting on last Saturday—some 27 members being present. The rules were slightly changed, but in no essential points do they differ with the rules of last year. They will be found in their revised form in another column. The primary meetings will be held on the 27th of May and the County Convention on the 29th. The Committee acted wisely, we think, in not postponing the County Convention, as we at one time feared they would do.

Things New Under the Sun.—You will hear remarked by people, but if they would come now to New Brighton, at M. Schiff's Dry Goods Store they would notice a great change in matters. Crowds of ladies visit this store daily, who went formerly to Pittsburgh to buy their supply in Dry Goods, but now they find this spring such a well selected stock at M. Schiff's at such prices which can not be beat at Pittsburgh nor anywhere. He is selling, now 1 yds. bleached and unbleached muslin at 8 cts.; splendid unbleached 4-4 muslin at 10 cts.; good light and dark fast color prints, at 10 cts.; Towels with fringes, at 12½ cts.; good plain ribb'd hose, at 10 cts.; Gents' unbleached socks, 3 prs. for 25 cts.; heavy English socks, at 25 cts.; Ladies' Lace Collars from 10 cts. up; new styles spring Plaid, at 28 cts.; Gingham at 10, 12½ and 16 cts.; Spring Shawls, splendid styles, at $3 00; A No. 1 black and colored Alpaca Poplins, at 50 cts.; formerly sold 65 cts.; Kentucky Jeans, at 25 cts., Cottonades at [illegible]; good all wool Cassimeres, at 75 cts.; Marseilles bed spreads at $2.75; white embroidered Ladies' skirts, at $1.25; and all other goods at correspondingly low prices. [apr 26;4w

The Marion *Commonwealth* prints the following marriage notice: "Married, at Flintstone, by the Rev. Mr. Windstone, Mr. Nehemiah Sandstone and Miss Wilhelmina Whetstone, both of Limestone. Look out for brimstone next.

A New Post Office in Vanport.—The Post Office Department at Washington has determined to establish a Post Office in Vanport, this county, and a week or so ago, asked the citizens of that town to designate a suitable person to take charge of it. In accordance with this order the business men of Vanport held a meeting on last Saturday evening to determine who should be recommended and on counting the vote it was ascertained that Mr. Baker Reed received 19 votes and Mr. William Harrah 12. Mr. Reed was therefore recommended, and it is presumed the office will be in working order in the course of a couple of weeks.

The Prospect of the Crops.—Nowhere, up to this date, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, have we noticed of the wheat crop. On the contrary, from our own information as well as from what we can find in our cotemporaries, the common remark is that the wheat looks well. The winter was favorable for the crop. There was less thawing and freezing than for many years.

The frequent rains have wonderfully freshened up the grass, making it very forward, but it is, of course too soon to speak of the hay-crop.

Many farmers got their oats in the latter part of March, and the rest are watching the openings in the weather to follow suit. The sooner this crop is sown the better.

The fruit-spurs on the pear trees rival even last year in number, and that was the greatest pear year we remember. The late cool weather was needed to check the unusual forwardness. We shall probably have another snow-storm this month; after which there will be little danger of being "nipped in the bud."

The accounts from the great peach regions assure us that the prospects of a large crop were never more encouraging at this period, and the only thing to be feared are late frosts; and they have used them up.

The Workingmen.

SMITH'S FERRY, April 20, 1871.

EDITOR ARGUS, *Dear Sir:*—In looking around us and observing the men of the period, we are almost inclined to think that this class is nearly extinct, and at some future date specimens of such will be eagerly sought after as one of nature's greatest curiosities, and placed carefully and tenderly in the museum there to be admired and gazed at by gaping and curious multitudes. In this progressive age of the world, the men all appear to possess such extraordinary talents that their brilliant minds naturally soar high above an ordinary occupation or a day's hard toil. Work! Why, they draw back in disgust at the very thought or mention of the term. The idea of them laboring is simply absurd. It is as much as their dainty white hands can do to twirl a cane or stroke a silky mustacho, while their chief occupation consists in standing on a street corner or hotel steps and watching the passers-by. It is really a pleasure to see a strong broad-shouldered, well-developed man who puts in good use the muscle and sinew with which God has endowed him after beholding so many pale, puny specimens of humanity, whose chief aim and highest ambition on this mundane sphere is the tying of a cravat or the cultivation of what they pretend to call a mustache. This is the way a portion of them do. A great many thinking that they possess more ability and intelligence than the common herd, must have a profession. To hear them converse, one is led to suppose that the all-wise Creator had endowed the men of this period with a superfluity of brains and brilliant ideas, instead of, as is generally the case, a superabundance of brass or selfconceit. We hope none will be so foolish as to think we are not in favor of professions. Far from it; for, among their ranks are found some of nature's noblemen. Those whose lives are living examples of true and glorious manhoods. But we do think that a great many from a mistaken idea of life and the character of labor enter a profession they are illy calculated to fill. Thereby making the grand mistake of a lifetime, bringing reproach upon the cause, misery and failures to themselves. Labor is the key note to success, and he who toils not need expect naught but failure. It is noble and good and sweetens and gives tone to all the enjoyments of life. It conquers all things; man is miserable without it. His very nature cries out for employment, and until he heeds its voice he fails to become, as was intended, the noblest work of God, and those who, thinking to shrink hard toil, very often hide their indolence and lack of energy under the mask of a profession; thinking of course it will cover all deficiencies; forgetting that labor of the mind, heart or brain is the only true manhood and the only true nobility.

S. G. T.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 19, 1871.

EDITOR ARGUS:—A suit of some interest to real estate dealers was tried before Esq. James A. Sholes of this place, to-day. As the parties to the suit are residents of your town, I will give you a few of the particulars: Sometime during the past winter, Dr. D. McKinney offered to give Mr. James C. Spriggs ten per cent. for selling some real estate in Beaver, which he was desirous of disposing of at that time. The latter looked about for a customer, and finally came across a Mr. Coyle (a jeweler) who had some notion of coming to Beaver to prosecute his business. To him Mr. Spriggs sold the property referred to, for $1,000, one hundred in hand the balance in payments. The sale was satisfactory to Dr. McKinney, the $100 was paid to him, and Coyle's judgment bond with interest was taken for the remaining $900. Nothing was said at that time about the percentage Spriggs was to receive, nor for some time afterwards. In the meantime Spriggs borrowed $10.00 from the Dr. and then began to make arrangements to move his family to Illinois. He then went to the Dr. and claimed $90, the amount, as he claimed, yet due him as percentage on the sale of the property. The Dr. refused to pay the percentage faster than he received the money from Coyle, the person to whom the property was sold. Spriggs then entered suit before Esq. Sholes for his $90.00 claim, and a hearing was had on last Wednesday. For the plaintiff appeared Messrs. S. B. Wilson and Wickham, and for the defendant Messrs. Hice, Wilson, and Moore. After taking some testimony, judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. An appeal will be taken.

X.

Last Lecture of the course under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Beaver—next Thursday evening in the M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Hodge of Western Theological Seminary.

Persons, holding tickets will please present them at the door on the evening above referred to.

A FRESH and large assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons and every article in the millinery line, at greatly reduced prices at Mrs Beacom's. [apr 26;4w

Mr. Robert M. Agnew of Beaver, who has been seriously ill for some time past, we are glad to notice, is able to be about again.

For the Beaver Argus.

THE ORPHAN'S LAMENT.

BY M. E. RHOADES.

In a lonely grave my mother's sleeping,
On the mountain's side,
And the stars have all the time been weeping
Since that mother died.
When the twilight came she always kissed me,
Bending low her head;
Now I weep alone and no one soothes me,
For my mother's dead.
O! I long to rest beside her,
With my spirit free;
Only make the grave a little wider,
And there's room for me.

With my spirit's pinions weak and drooping,
I have wandered long,
For the sound of heavenly harp-strings list'ning,
And for angel's song.
There are those who coldly walk beside me,
Those who gladly chide;
But there's no one on the earth that loves me
Since my mother died.
O! I long to rest beside her,
With my spirit free;
Only make the grave a little wider,
And there's room for me.

O! my heart is wild with untold anguish,
Mother dear, to-night,
For in solitude thy child must languish,
Hidden from thy sight.
Every golden dream my young heart cherished,
Every hope has fled;
Every bud of joy has early perished,
For my mother's dead.
O! I long to rest beside her,
With my spirit free;
Only make the grave a little wider,
And there's room for me.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, April 18.—Mr. Rutan presented a remonstrance from 250 citizens of New Brighton, against liquor prohibition. A burlesque liquor law was introduced. The Constitutional Convention bill came up and was postponed. The Apportionment Conference Committee have done nothing.

HOUSE.—Several private and local bills were introduced; but none in which citizens of Beaver county are interested. Several private and local bills passed.

SENATE, April 19.—The bill preventing trespassing on Railroads, passed. The House bill removing convicts from certain counties East to the Western Penitentiary passed. It is reported that the Committee of Conference will report a bill to-morrow satisfactory to all parties.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beardslee, Republican, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that many important bills remain to be acted upon, and informing the Senate that the House will be ready to adjourn finally by Thursday, 27th instant, and requesting that body to attend to legislation in time to adjourn at that date, which elicited lengthy party discussion on the dead-lock, and was passed by a party vote, the Democrats voting no. Mr. Joseph offered a resolution to adjourn the House from Friday 'till Tuesday, which elicited another party discussion, and was made a special order for Friday morning. Several local bills were passed—none of interest to Beaver county.

SENATE, April 20.—The bill prohibiting saving Fund Banks from accumulating out of the net earnings more than 15 per cent. in five years, and turning over to the custody of the Commonwealth all deposits unclaimed for thirty years, passed finally. Nothing further of interest.

HOUSE.—Several private and local bills passed—but of no general interest.

SENATE, April 21.—Mr. Davis submitted the Report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment Bill calling the previous question and the Report was adopted by a vote of twenty-seven to four, the nays being Warfel, Billingfelt, Allen and Findlay. The Report was agreed upon at four o'clock this morning, and is as follows:

SENATORS.

Philadelphia	4
Chester and Delaware	1
Montgomery	1
Bucks and Northampton	1
Berks	1
Lancaster	1
Schuylkill	1
Lehigh and Carbon	1
Dauphin and Lebanon	1
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike	2
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming	1
Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, and Sullivan	1
Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga	1
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union	1
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk	1
Cumberland and Franklin	1
Adams and York	1
Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset	1
Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon	1
Allegheny (of whom two are to be elected 1871 and one in 1873.)	3
Indiana and Westmoreland	1
Fayette and Greene	1
Beaver, Butler and Washington	1
Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest	1
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango	1
Crawford	1
Erie and Warren	1

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia	18
Adams	1
Franklin	1
Armstrong	1
Beaver, Butler and Washington	4
Bedford and Fulton	1
Berks	3
Blair	1
Bradford and Wyoming	2
Bucks	2
Cambria	1
Potter and McKean	1
Carbon and Monroe	1
Allegheny, outside of Pittsburgh	3
First, Second, Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards of Pittsburgh	1
Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third, wards of Pittsburgh	1
Chester	3
Centre	1
Clearfield	1
Clarion and Forest	1
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan	2
Columbia	1
Crawford	2
Cumberland	1
Dauphin and Perry	3
Delaware	1
Erie	2
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson	1
Fayette	1
Huntingdon	1
Indiana	1
Juniata and Mifflin	1
Lancaster	5
Lawrence	1
Lebanon	1
Lehigh	2
Luzerne	4
Montgomery	3
Mercer	1
Northampton	2
Northumberland and Montour	1
Pike and Wayne	1
Schuylkill	5
Snyder and Union	1
Susquehanna and Wyoming	1
Tioga	1
Venango and Warren	2
Westmoreland	2
York	2
Greene	1
Somerset	1

A bill from the special Committee on Border claims reported in favor of the bill recently introduced. Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.—The report of the Conference Committee on apportionment was received, and after a stormy debate, passed under call for previous question. A motion for re-consideration was not sustained. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican County Committee was held at the Court House. Twenty-seven members were presented. After a free and friendly interchange of views, they adopted the following

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Republican Primary Meetings:

SECTION 1. Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the Republican party by ballot.

SEC. 2. All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election district where they propose to vote at time of the primary election, and minors who are identified with the party, and who will be full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election.

SEC. 3. Candidates for the respective offices shall announce themselves as such in at least one county paper, for two weeks before the primary election, and thereby pledge themselves to abide the result of the nomination.

SEC. 4. The primary election for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., except in districts where the population exceeds two thousand, they shall be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., and close in the townships at 7 o'clock, p. m., and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 5. The Republican electors present at the time for opening the election, shall elect *viva voce* one of said electors as Judge, and two of said electors as Clerks to hold said election, and discharge the duties incumbent on such officers under these regulations, said clerks to keep a correct list of the names of the persons voting.

SEC. 6. The electors of each district shall also, at the same time and place, elect by ballot, as aforesaid, one person as a member of the County Committee the ensuing year for every 100 or fraction of 100 Republican votes cast at the last preceding October election.

SEC. 7. After the polls are closed the officers of the election shall correctly count the votes cast for each candidate and for the member or members of the County Committee, and shall duly certify the same, over their signatures, and such certificates, together with the list of voters and tally papers, also certified by the officers, shall be carefully sealed in an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which envelope, together with a certificate for the members elect of their election as members of the County Committee, then be delivered before 8 o'clock, a. m. on the Tuesday following such election, by the Judge or one of the Clerks aforesaid, to the person who had been elected a member of the County Committee, or either of them, where there are more than one in the same district.

In case the member of the County Committee elect is unable to discharge the duties as such, he may appoint a substitute *pro tem.*

SEC. 8. The members elect of the County Committee shall assemble at the Court House, in Beaver, on the Monday following said election, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and shall be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, or in his absence, by the Secretary, who shall preside as temporary Chairman for organization, and to whom committeemen shall deliver their certificates of election as members.

When a roll of members shall have been made, they shall elect one of their number as President and two Secretaries. The returns of the election for candidates shall then be delivered to the President, which he, aided by the Chairman of the County Committee, shall open and announce therefrom, the number of votes returned for each candidate, to be recorded by the Secretaries; which being done, and the votes carefully counted, the persons having received the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees, and the result shall be ordered to be published in all the party papers of the county.

SEC. 9. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office shall be balloted for by the County Committee, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee.

SEC. 10. A majority of the County Committee on being satisfied of fraud in the returns or otherwise, of any election district, may reject the votes of such district to the extent of the fraud committed.

SEC. 11. The County Committee shall appoint all Congressional and Legislative conferees, and all delegates to National and State Conventions.

SEC. 12. Immediately after declaring nominees for the ensuing election—the members of the County Committee shall proceed to permanently organize by electing one of their members as Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and the appointment of seven of their number as an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

SEC. 13. Any candidate who may wish to contest a nomination, must give notice thereof to the Chairman of the County Committee within fifteen days after the meeting of the County Convention.

SEC. 14. The Chairman of the County Committee shall be the Custodian of all the primary election return papers.

D. STANTON *Ch'n.*
W. W. KERR, *Sec'y.*

BEAVER, Pa., April 24, 1871.

MR. EDITOR, *Dear Sir:*—I find the answer to the first Enigma given in the ARGUS of last week, THE BEAVER ARGUS; to the second, Beaver Seminary and Musical Institue. Yours, &c.,

EDDIE TAYLOR.

Primary Election.—In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on **Saturday, the 27th day of May,** and vote for the following nominees for the following offices:

One person for Assembly,
" " " *Associate Judge,*
" " " *Treasurer,*
" " " *Pros. Attorney,*
" " " *County Commissioner,*
" " " *Poor House Director,*
" " " *Auditor,*
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of County Committee as follows:

Big Beaver	1	Industry	1
Beaver borough	2	Marion	1
Borough township	1	McGuire	1
Bridgewater borough	1	Moon	1
Brighton township	1	New Brighton, (N. W.)	1
Baden borough	1	do (M. W.)	2
Beaver Falls borough	3	do (S. W.)	2
Chippewa	1	New Sewickley	1
Darlington	2	North Sewickley	1
Economy township	1	New Galilee borough	1
Fallston	1	Ohio	2
Franklin	1	Patterson	1
Freedom district	1	Phillipsburg	1
Freedom borough	1	Pulaski	1
Frankfort district	1	Raccoon	2
Greene township	2	Rochester borough	3
Georgetown borough	1	Rochester township	1
Harmony	1	South Beaver	2
Hopewell	1	St. Clair borough	1
Independence	1		

The County Convention will be held at the Court House, on **Monday, the 29th of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m.**

D. STANTON, *Ch'n. Co. Com.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are requested to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for the offices designated:

Assembly.

JOHN Y. MARKS, Rochester.
JOHN ROBERTS, Beaver Falls.
DR. W. O. SHURLOCK, Darlington.

Associate Judge.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Brighton Tp.
BENJAMIN TODD, Industry Tp.
ALFRED G. M'CREARY, Beaver Falls.
THOMAS G. KERR, Freedom.
JOHN M'FALL, Ohio Tp.
JOHN H. WILSON, Franklin Tp.

Treasurer.

CHARLES P. WALLACE, Beaver Falls.
JAMES REED, Hanover Tp.
DAVID E. M'CALLISTER, Hopewell.
SMITH CURTIS, Greene Tp.

District Attorney.

JAMES CAMERON, Beaver.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Beaver.

Commissioner.

SAMUEL MITCHELL, South Beaver.
HUGH ANDERSON, Beaver.
H. J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver.
A. CALER, Brighton Tp.

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton Tp.

New Advertisements.

W. W. DUNKLE, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Special attention paid to manufactory of Fine Calf Boots of latest style. apr26;6m

NOTICE.—The public is hereby notified that my wife, Margaret Ellen Nevill, has left my bed and board, in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., on the 28th of March, 1871, without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. April 18, 1871:3w* JAMES T. NEVILL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel McHenry, dec'd, late of Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ARTHUR SHIELDS, apr26;6w Adm'r.

Married.

GILBERT—PALMER.—On the 16th of April, 1871, by Rev. J. Murray, Moses Gilbert and Roxana Palmer. [Radical please copy.]

WEIGEL—DAVIS.—Tuesday, March 30, 1871, by Rev. J. B. Wallace, Wray Weigel, of Moon tp., to Dorothe Davis of Phillipsburg, all of Beaver Co., Pa.

DIED.

REEVES.—April 20th, Rev. Wm. Reeves, D. D., in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

GOULD.—On Wednesday, the 19th day of April, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Maria Gould, late widow of Marcus T. C. Gould, esq., formerly of Rochester, Pennsylvania, in the seventy-third year of her age.

NYE.—On the 14th inst., Mr. Thomas Nye, of Wayne township, Lawrence county, aged 68 years, 8 months and 11 days.

New Advertisement.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.—SAMUEL GORMLY, Treasurer of Industry township, in account with Bounty Funds for the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867. Dr.

To cash on subscriptions, duplicates and notes	$10,029 [illegible]
To cash in favor of Treasurer,	[illegible]
	$10,036 [illegible]
Cr. By amounts paid for recruits, on notes, bonds, and other vouchers	$10,036 [illegible]

We certify the above to be correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. E. EVANS,
April 13, 1871. JOHN WILSON, Auditors.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.—S. B. BRIGGS, Agent in account with Industry township Bounty Fund. Dr.

To am't money rec'd at different times	$4,785 00
To cash as per receipt of S. Gormly, Treas.	73 00
To balance by warrant	12 00
Total	$4,870 77
Cr. By receipts for eight men, recruited for township	$4,430 00
By premiums paid on men	135 00
By expenses of car for men	70 00
By receipt of S. Gormly, Treas.	172 50
	$4,800 77

We certify the above to be correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. W. JACK,
A. E. EVANS, Auditors.
April 13, 1871. JNO. WILSON,
apr26;3w

NEW

S DRY-GOODS TORE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just opened a new Dry Goods Store in the Room recently occupied by James Fortune, on the

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, Pa

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

Muslins, Calicos, DeLains, Alpacas,

Silks, and every variety and style of goods usually kept in Retail Stores, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

apr26,3m D. NELSON.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

75, 77 and 79

Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Having removed the Retail Department of our Market Street House, to the elegant rooms, 197 and 199 Penn Street, Library Building, we are better prepared than any season heretofore to meet the demands of the Jobbing Trade.

We would respectfully solicit a call from

Milliners and Dealers in Notions,

feeling assured that we can offer as good, if not better Stocks and Prices, than any house, East or West, in

White Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Cotton Trimmings and Ruffings, Hoop Skirts Corsets, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Spool Cottons, Braids, Tapes, Buttons, Notions and Small Wares;

Also, everything in

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

75, 77 & 79 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

New Goods Arriving Every Day.
mar29;3m.]

Mercantile Appraisement.

List of the Venders of Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the year 1871.

	Class.
BEAVER BORO.	
J H Purvis	14
Simon Snitger & Co	14
A Wynn	14
Orr & Cooper	13
J B Clark	14
James Allison	14
Robert Tallon	14
I N Atkins	14
James Moore	14
Thomas Allison	13
Henry Merz	14
Small & Atkins	14
Mrs E H Beacom	14
BRIDGEWATER.	
James M Barbour	14
J H Doherty	14
A Brehm	14
H Brown	13
A C Hurst	12
A S Harvey	13
B S Ranger	13
B Mulheim	14
Stiles & Javens	13
M & S H Darragh	14
ROCHESTER BORO.	
H W Seely	14
John Conway	14
Will Smith & Co	14
Samuel McCabe	14
J D Coffin	14
John Sharp	13
Whistler & Linenbrink	14
S R Campbell	14
Hillinger & Co	13
William Cary	14
J G McCutcheon	14
J S Hibbard	14
S J Cross & Co	9
Henry Lopp	14
J N Hawkins	13
Cox & Darragh	11
W W Johnston	14
L Steinfield	13
J Linenbrink	14
Speyerer & Sons	9
L Steinfeld	14
Charles Heath	14
David Augenbaugh	14
Abm Silverman	14
Andrew Daly	11
W D Johnson	14
George Frederick	14
John A Karcher	14
Benjamin Pfeifer	14
J D Miller	13
Nelson & Co	14
NEW BRIGHTON.	
Sylvester Schofield	14
Everett Dunlap	14
John Gibson	14
Geo F Siemon	14
Robt Houston	14
R Steinfeld	13
M Schiff	13
A L Anderson	14
W D McDonald	14
Evan Pugh	13
S & J Snellenburg	13
H H Mills	14
E Roberts	14
J F Mitchell	11
W M Waddell & Co.	14
Michael McLaughlin	14
Thos Morgan	14
T N Smith	11
Philip Martsolf	13
Winter & Bedison	14
Frank Langnecker	14
C U Meyer	14
A D Gilliland	11
J S Herger	14
J B Anderson	13
James Wilson	14
A Hanauer	14
J S McFerran	14
S Merrick	14
Charles Coale	14
John Corbus	12
J S Winans	12
William Kennedy	9
Agnew Duff	11
P N Hayes	14
R B Edgar	9
Ingram & Mann	13
L S Ripper	14
Hoots & Swick	13
M Rankin	14
BEAVER FALLS.	
D C McCann	14
Fred Rhoknet	13
John G Hunter	13
G M Smith	14
John Rebeske	14
Mrs E King	14
L B Childrey	13
Hunt & Tucker	14
Gawn Ward	14
H Ramer	14
R S Newton	14
McLaughlin & McLang	14
Charles Levi	14

	Class.
J D Manlis	14
Bateman Hawkins	14
Duncan & Dawson	13
William Reed	14
R A Craighead	14
A Fleming	14
Wm McCarty	14
B F Nowling	14
W W Dunkell	14
D Stewart & Son	14
Hillman & Bruce	14
M A Townsend & Son	14
C C Whistler	14
Joseph Diemer	14
John Sterling	14
J F S Ransom	14
Jas Duncan & Co	14
Thomas Fleming	14
FREEDOM.	
John W Snead	14
S Morgan	13
W D Fisher	14
John B Chaney	13
D R Lowry	13
ST. CLAIR BORO.	
B F Cox & Co	14
BADEN.	
C B Biddle	14
David Smith	11
PHILLIPSBURG.	
Isaac Onstott	11
L LeGonlon	14
Anthony Knapper	14
C F Kearcher	14
FALLSTON.	
Jmes Duncan & Co	10
BORO TP.	
William Harrah	14
W Johnston	14
Baker Reed	14
ECONOMY TP.	
Jacob Breitenstein	13
NEW SEWICKLEY.	
P H Beckert	14
James J Parks	13
NORTH SEWICKLEY.	
A C Mechlem	14
FRANKLIN.	
E Autenreith	14
BIG BEAVER.	
J B Johnston	14
J S Hudson	13
R Porter	10
C Glover	14
J H Witherspoon	14
Carner & Dick	14
A Hunter	14
J C Evans	14
Scott & Co	10
DARLINGTON.	
Freeman Butts	14
J W Iannan	14
A F Reed & Co	13
W F Ball	14
J C Duff	13
R G Cook	14
J B Keer	14
OHIO TP.	
John A Cogley	13
D M Irwin	13
G M Boyd	14
Jackson & Watson	14
M Grim	14
J M Kenney	14
J H Warrick	13
J & P Russell	14
Aber & Reed	13
P G Boyd	14
A T Adams	14
HANOVER TP.	
J R Wilson	13
W H Fraser	13
Jas Morrison & Son	13
John Bigger & Co	13
RACCOON TP.	
James Scott	14
M Springer	14
R Hall	14
J H Christy	14
INDEPENDENCE.	
William Leech	14
Joseph Davis	14
C P McKee	14
GREENE TP.	
Charles Calhoun	14
J R Todd	14
Joseph McFerran	13
David Ramsey	13
Britain & Branston	14
Elliott & Braden	13
Trimble & Co	13
J H Diehl & Co	13
INDUSTRY.	
John Jackman	14
Jackson & Briggs	13
Aber & Reed	13
HOPEWELL.	
Calvert & Patton	14
HARMONY.	
Henrici & Lintz	14
ROCHESTER TP.	
J F Hague	14

Patent Medicines.

BEAVER BORO.	
John Moore	3
Hugo Andriessen	4
DARLINGTON.	
W F Ball	4
GREENE TP.	
Thos Swearingen	4
BRIDGEWATER.	
Barnes Bros	4
R Smith	4
ROCHESTER.	
H S Hibbard	3
S C Hanen	3
W Beechling	4
FREEDOM.	
H S Hibbard	3
NEW BRIGHTON.	
R L Kenah	3
Morgan Craig	3
Gilliland & Kerr	3
BEAVER FALLS.	
H C Watson	3
H B Todd	3
H S McGown	3
OHIO TP.	
J A Cogley	4
D M Irwin	4
J M Warrick	4

Brewers and Distillers.

BEAVER FALLS.	
Volk & Falk	10
Jos Anderson	10
ROCHESTER.	
Gottlieb Kline	10
FREEDOM.	
John F Mueller	10
BRIDGEWATER.	
Conrad Weisgerber	10

Billiard Rooms.

NEW BRIGHTON.	
John Buswell	3 tables
BEAVER FALLS.	
M F Robison	4 tables

The appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, Beaver, May 26th, 1871.

H. W. NELSON,
apr19;3t. Mercantile Appraiser.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale!

Farm in Ohio Township.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrator [illegible], late of said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, May 18th, 1871,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz: All that certain tract of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., on the public road leading from Smith's Ferry to Darlington, about one mile from

ISLAND RUN,

and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post; thence by land of John Henderson's heirs, south 81¼ degrees, east 108 [illegible] perches to a post; thence by land of Henry Dawson, south 11 degrees, west [illegible] perches to a post; thence by land of Matthew Johnson, north [illegible] degrees, west [illegible] perches to a post; thence by lands of Abdiel Henderson and Jno. Henderson's heirs, north [illegible] degrees, east [illegible] perches, to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres and [illegible] perches of land; whereon are erected a DWELLING HOUSE, FAMILY LOG AND FRAME LOG STABLE, &c.

[illegible] ACRES of said land are cleared, fenced and under a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. There are on the premises [illegible] AND [illegible] trees [illegible] and SCHOOLS are within [illegible]. Possession will be given [illegible].

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money [illegible] the confirmation of the sale by the Court, [illegible] that date, [illegible] same time. [illegible]
april 19;3w.]

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of two several orders of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Wm. Barrett and Samuel Liggett, late of the township of Independence, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises on

Saturday, May 13th, 1871,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

All the undivided one-half (being the undivided one-fourth each) of that certain parcel or tract of land in

Independence Township,

Beaver county, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Lance, on the east and south by lands of John McMurtrie and on the west by lands of James R Connell,

Containing One Hundred Acres,

upon which is erected one Log Dwelling House and Log Stable, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. A fine orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Schools, Mills and Churches convenient.

TERMS:—One-third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest thereon from the date of said confirmation. Deferred installments to be secured by bond and mortgage—the purchaser to pay expense of preparing deed, bond and mortgage and stamping the same.

For further information, inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Attorneys at Law, Beaver, Pa., or of the undersigned, Clinton P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES CHARLES, Administrator.
april 19;3w.]

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Martin Hice, deceased, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
apr19;6w.] JAMES DILLAN, Adm'r.

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER;

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.
apr19;tf.

MARBLE.

W. H. MARSHALL,

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS,

MANUFACTURER

OF

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones.

We keep on hand in our ware room, the largest selection of finished work than all the other works in the county combined; which gives persons desiring to erect a Monument or Head Stone to their departed friends, a better opportunity to select a suitable Monument or Head Stone than elsewhere. We will guarantee the workmanship, and the prices cannot be beat in the State.

We would respectfully invite persons wishing Marble Work, to call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves.

Also, Grind Stones,

at 1 cent 1½ and 2 cents per pound,

and all the new style fixtures to hang stones, at reasonable prices. apr19;6m.

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar17;ch'd apr7.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *Pa.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24;tf

LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

BY J. D. IMBODEN.

The recent death of the commander of the Confederate armies, General Lee; the uncertainty which exists in the public mind of the South whether he had prepared since the war any record of his military operations to supply the loss in the burning of Richmond of so many of the official papers of the Confederacy; and the desire that all fair minded men feel, that the materials for a true and complete history of the great conflict in all its details shall be collected and preserved for the use of the future dispassionate and impartial historian of the war, are sufficient reasons, it seems to me, for the publication of the following incidents of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863, and of his retreat from Gettysburg.

For convenience of narration, and to give authenticity to the facts stated, I write under my own signature, and as an eye-witness of all that is related. * * * I prefer confining myself to a simple statement of hitherto unpublished facts that came under my personal observation, as a modest contribution to the annals of the period; some of them of little importance in themselves, but forming a part of the history of the great event that probaly decided the fate of the country.

To understand properly how I came to occupy the important position assigned to me by General Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, and which gave me the opportunity of seeing and hearing what I am about to narrate, it is necessary to state that during the whole of the preceding winter and spring I had a somewhat independent and mixed command of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, which I had raised and organized in my native mountains of Virginia, after "Stonewall" Jackson's famous campaign in 1862 in the Shenandoah Valley, in which, with less than 15,000 men, he in about thirty days encountered and defeated successively Generals Milroy, Banks, Fremont and Shields, and, having relieved the valley of their presence, moved to the Chickahominy to assist in the operations against General McClellan.

In May 1863, with the mountaineers I had enlisted and organized during the nine preceding months, strengthened by some temporary reinforcements, amounting to about 3,000 men. I was ordered by General Lee on an expedition through the northwestern counties beyond the Alleghenies, to break up the military posts at Beverly, Buchannon, Phillipi, Weston, Bulltown, Sutton, Big Birch and Summersville, and, if possible, with the co-operation of Generals William E. Jones and Samuel Jones, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the mountains, and then drive the Federals out of the Kanawha Valley. This raid occupied thirty-seven days, and was in the main successful. Within a week after our return, to the vicinity of Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley, I received a long confidential letter from General Lee, informing me of his purpose to cross the Blue Ridge from the Rapidan into the valley, to capture Winchester, and cross the Potomac; and directing me to move independently and at once through the mountains against Cumberland, Maryland, to break up the small posts along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and destroy all the bridges eastward as far as Martinsburg, General Lee had driven Milroy out of Winchester and was crossing the Potomac. He again confidentially advised me of his contemplated movements and ordered me to go into Pennsylvenia as far as I deemed prudent, west of the North Mountain, and to keep an eye upon Milroy, who was reported to be collecting his scattered troops at Bloody Run. This duty took us as far as McConnelsburg, where we crossed the mountains eastward to Mercersburg. There, on the night of the 30th of June, we were ordered to Chambersburg to relieve General Pickett's division which held the place. Arriving about 4 p. m., on the 1st of July, General Pickett at once moved off to join the army, then near Gettysburg.

That night I received a brief note from General Lee, expressing the apprehension that we were in some danger of being cut off from communication with him by the Union cavalry, and directing us to move next morning as far as the South Mountain on the road toward Gettysburg, and keep it open for Generals William E. Jones and Beverly Robertson whose brigades of cavalry were in the direction of Shippensburg. About midnight of the 2d, after a good deal of harrassment from detachments of the hostile cavalry, we gained the top of the mountains, east of the Hon. Thad. Stevens' iron works, then in ruins. Before daybreak on the 3d, Robertson and Jones passed us, and about sunrise we followed them. I belonged to no division or corps in our army, and therefore, on arriving near Gettysburg about noon, when the conflict was raging in all its fury, I reported directly to General Lee for orders, and was assigned a position to aid in repelling any cavalry demonstration that might occur on the flanks or rear. None being made, my little force took no part in the battle. I then had only about 2,100 effective men and a six gun battery.

When night closed upon the grand scene our army was repulsed. Silence and gloom prevaded our camps. We knew that the day had gone against us, but the extent of the disaster was not known except in high quarters. The carnage of the day was reported to have been frightful, but our army was not in retreat, and we all surmised that with to-morrow's dawn would come a renewal of the struggle; and we knew that if such was the case those who had not been in the fight would have their full share in the honors and the dangers of the next day. All felt and appreciated the momentous consequences of final defeat or victory on that great field. These considerations made, that, to us, one of those solemn and awful nights that every one who fought through our long war sometimes experienced before a great battle.

Few camp fires enlivened the scene. It was a warm summer's night, and the weary soldiers were lying in groups on the luxuriating grass of the meadows we occupied, discussing events of the day or watching that their horses did not straggle off in browsing around. About eleven o'clock a horseman approached and delivered a message from General Lee that he wished to see me immediately. I mounted at once, and accompanied by Lieutenant McPhail of my staff, and guided by the courier, rode about two miles towards Gettysburg, where half a dozen small tents on the roadside were pointed out as General Lee's headquarters for the night. He was not there; but I was informed that I would find him with General A. P. Hill half a mile further on. On reaching the place indicated, a flickering, solitary candle, visible through the open front of a common tent, showed where Generals Lee and Hill were seated on camp stools, with a county map spread upon their knees and engaged in a low and earnest conversation. They ceased speaking as I approached, and after the ordinary salutations General Lee directed me to go to his headquarters and wait for him. He did not return until about one o'clock, when he came riding along at a slow walk and evidently wrapped in profound thought.

There was not even a sentinel on duty, and no one of his staff was about. The moon was high in the heavens, shedding a flood of soft, silvery light, almost as bright as day, upon the scene. When he approached and saw us, he reined up his horse and essayed to dismount. The effort to do betrayed so much physical exhaustion that I stepped forward to assist him, but before I reached him he had alighted. He threw his arm across the saddle to rest himself, and fixing his eyes upon the ground leaned in silence upon his equally weary horse; the two forming a striking group, as motionless as a statue. The moon shone full upon his massive features, and revealed an expression of sadness I had never seen upon that fine countenance before, in any of the vicissitudes of the war through which he had passed. I waited for him to speak until the silence became painful and embarrassing, when to break it, and change the current of his thoughts, I remarked, in a sympathetic tone, and in allusion to his great fatigue.

"General this has been a hard day on you."

This attracted his attention. He looked up and replied mournfully:

"Yes, it has been a sad, sad day to us," and immediately relapsed into his thoughtful mood and attitude. Being unwilling again to intrude upon his reflections, I said no more. After a minute or two he suddenly straightened up to his full height, and turning to me with more animation, energy and excitement of manner than I had ever seen in him before, he addressed me in a voice tremulous with emotion, and said:

"General, I never saw troops behave more magnificently, than Pickett's division of Virginians did to-day in their grand charge upon the enemy. And if they had been supported, as they were to have been—but, for some reason not yet fully explained to me, they were not—we would have held the position they so gloriously won at such a fearful loss of noble lives, and the day would have been ours."

After a moment he added in a tone almost of agony:

"Too bad! *Too bad!!* Oh! TOO BAD!!!"

I never shall forget, as long as I live, his language, and his manner, and his appearance and expression of mental suffering. Altogether it was a sc[illegible] that [illegible] historical, [illegible] might [illegible] immortalize had one been fortu[illegible]y present to witness it. [illegible]le while he called up a [illegible] from his sleep to take his horse, spoke mournfully, by name, of several of his friends who had fallen during the day; and when a candle had been lighted invited me alone in his tent, where, as soon as we were seated, he remarked:

"We must return to Virginia. As many of our poor wounded as possible must be taken home. I have sent for you because your men are fresh, to guard the trains back to Virginia. The duty will be arduous responsible and dangerous, for I am afraid you will be harassed by the enemy's cavalry. I can spare you as much artillery as you require, but no other troops, as I shall need all I have to return to the Potomac by a different route from yours. All the transportation and all the care of the wounded will be intrusted to you. You will recross the mountain by the Chambersburg road, and then proceed to Williamsport by any route you deem best, without halting. There rest and feed your animals then ford the river, and make no halt till you reach Winchester, where I will again communicate with you."

After a good deal of conversation he sent for his chiefs of staff and ordered them to have everything in readiness for me to take command the next morning, remarking to me that the general instruction he had given would be sent to me next day in writing. As I was about leaving to return to my camp, he came out of his tent and said to me in a low tone: "I will place in your hands tomorrow a sealed package for President Davis, which you will retain in your possession till you are across the Potomac, when you will detail a trusty commissioned officer to take it to Richmond with all possible despatch, and deliver it immediately to the President. I impress it upon you that whatever happens this package must not fall into the hands of the enemy. If you should unfortunately be captured, destroy it."

On the morning of the 4th my written instructions and the package for Mr. Davis were delivered to me. It was soon apparent that the wagons and ambulances and the wounded could not be ready to move till late in the afternoon. The General sent me four four-gun batteries, which with my own gave me twenty-two guns to defend the trains.

Shortly after noon the very windows of heaven seemed to have been opened. Rain fell in dashing torrents, and in a little while the whole face of the earth was covered with water. The meadows became small lakes; raging streams run across the road in every depression of the ground; wagons, ambulances, artillery carriages filled the roads and fields in all directions. The storm increased in fury every moment. Canvas was no protection against it, and the poor wounded, lying upon the hard, naked boards of the wagon bodies, were drenched by the cold rain. Horses and mules were blinded and maddened by the storm, and became almost unmanageable. The roar of the winds and waters made it almost impossible to communicate orders. Night was rapidly approaching, and there was danger that in the darkness the "confusion" would become "worse confounded." About 4 p. m. the head of the column was put in motion and begun the ascent of the mountain. After dark I set out to gain the advance. The train was seventeen miles long when drawn out on the road. It was moving rapidly, and from every wagon issued wails of agony. For four hours I galloped along, passing to the front, and heard more—it was too dark to see—of the horrors of war than I had witnessed from the battle of Bull Run up to that day. In the wagons were men wounded and mutilated in every conceivable way. Some had their legs shattered by a shell or Minie ball; some were shot through their bodies; others had arms torn to shreds; some had received a ball in the face, or a jagged piece of shell had lacerated their heads. Scarcely one in a hundred had received adequate surgical aid. Many had been without food for 36 hours. The ragged, bloody, and dirty clothes, all clotted and hardened with blood, were rasping the tender, inflamed lips of their gaping wounds. Very few of the wagons had even straw in them, and all were without springs. The road was rough and rocky. The jolting was enough to have killed sound, strong men. From nearly every wagon, as the horses trotted on, such cries and shrieks as these greeted the car:

"Oh God! why can't I die?"

"My God! will no one have mercy and kill me and end my misery?"

"Oh! stop one minute and take me out and leave me to die on the roadside."

"I am dying! I am dying! My poor wife, my dear children! what will become of you?"

Some were praying; others were uttering the most fearful oaths and execrations that despair could wring from them in their agony. Occasionally a wagon would be passed from which only low, deep moans and sobs could be heard. No help could be rendered to any of the sufferers. On, on, we must move on. The storm continued and the darkness was fearful. There was no time even to fill a canteen with water for a dying man; for, except the drivers and the guards disposed in compact bodies every half mile, all were wounded and helpless in that vast train of misery. The night was awful, and yet in it was our safety, for no enemy would dare attack us when he could not distinguish friend from foe. We knew that when day broke upon us we would be harassed by bands of cavalry hanging on our flanks. Therefore our aim was to go as far as possible under cover of the night, and so we kept on. It was my sad lot to pass the whole distance from the rear to the head of the column, and no language can convey an idea of the horrors of that most horrible of all nights of our long and bloody war.

Daybreak on the morning of the 5th found the head of our column at Greencastle, twelve or fifteen miles from the Potomac at Williamsport, our point of crossing. Here our apprehended troubles from the Union cavalry began. From the fields and cross roads they attacked us in small bodies, striking the column where there were few or no guards, and creating great confusion.

To add still further to our perplexities, a report was brought that the Federals in large force field Williamsport. This fortunately proved untrue. After a great deal of harassing and desultory fighting along the road, nearly the whole immense train reached Williamsport a little after the middle of the day. The town was taken possession of; all the churches, school houses, etc., were converted into hospitals, and proving insufficient, many of the private houses were occupied. Straw was obtained on the neighboring farms; the wounded were removed from the wagons and housed; the citizens were all put to cooking and the army surgeons to dressing wounds. The dead were selected from the train—for many had perished on the way—and were decently buried. All this had to be done because the tremendous rains had raised the river more than ten feet above the fording stage, and we could not possibly cross.

Our situation was frightful. We had over 10,000 animals and all the wagons of General Lee's army under our charge, and all the wounded that could be brought from Gettysburg. Our supply of provisions consisted of a few wagon loads of flour and a small lot of cattle. My effective force was only about 2,000 men and twenty-odd field pieces. We did not know where our army was; the river could not be crossed; and small parties of cavalry were still hovering around. The means of ferriage consisted of two small boats and a small wire rope stretched across the river, which owing to the force of the swollen current broke several times during the day. To reduce the space to be defended as much as possible, all the wagons and animals were parked close together on the riverbank.

Believing that an attack would soon be made upon us, I ordered the wagoners to be mustered, and, taking three out of every four, organized them into companies, and armed them with the weapons of the wounded men found in the train. By this means I added to my effective force about five hundred men.

Slightly wounded officer promptly volunteering their services to command these improvised soldiers; and many of our quartermasters and commissaries did the same thing. We were not seriously molested on the 5th; but next morning about nine o'clock information reached me that a large body of cavalry from Frederick, Maryland, was rapidly advancing to atack us. As we could not retreat further, it was at once frankly made known to the troops that unless we could repel the threatened attack we should all become prisoners, and that the loss of his whole transportation would probably ruin General Lee; for it could not be replaced for many months, if at all, in the then exhausted condition of the Confederate States. So far from repressing the ardor of the troops, this frank announcement of our peril inspired all with the utmost enthusiasm. Men and officers alike, forgetting the sufferings of the past few days, proclaimed their determination to drive back the attacking force or perish in the attempt. All told, we were less than 3,000 men. The advancing force we knew to be more than double ours, consisting, as we have ascertained, of five regular and eight volunteer regiments of cavalry, with eighteen guns, all under command of Generals Buford and Kilpatrick. We had no works of any kind; the country was open and almost level, and there was no advantage of position we could occupy. It must necessarily be a square stand up fight face to face. We had twenty-two field guns of various calibre, and one Whitworth. These were disposed in batteries, in semicircle, about one mile out of the village, on the summit of a very slight rising ground that lies back of the town. Except the artillery, our troops were held out of view of the assailants, and ready to be moved to any menaced point along the whole line of nearly two miles in extent. Knowing that nothing could save us but a bold "bluff" game, orders had been given to the artillery as soon as the advancing forces came within range to open fire along the whole line, and keep it up with the utmost rapidity. A little after one o'clock they appeared on two roads in our front, and our batteries opened. They soon had their guns in position, and a very lively artillery fight began. We fired with great rapidity, and in less than an hour two of our batteries reported that their ammunition was exhausted. This would have been fatal to us but for the opportune arrival at the critical moment of an ammunition train from Winchester. The wagons were ferried across to our side as soon as possible, and driven on the field in a gallop to supply the silent guns. Not having men to occupy half our line, they were moved up in order of battle, first to one battery, then withdrawn and double-quicked to another, but out of view of our assailants till they could be shown at some other point on our line. By this manœuvring we made the impression that we had a strong supporting force in the rear of all our guns along the entire front. To test this, Generals Buford and Kilpatrick dismounted five regiments and advanced them on foot on our right. We concentrated there all the men we had, wagoners and all, and thus, with the aid of the united fire of all our guns directed at the advancing line, we drove it back, and rushed forward two of our batteries four or five hundred yards further to the front. This boldness prevented another charge, and the fight was continued till near sunset with the artillery. About that time General Fitzhugh Lee sent a message from toward Greencastle, that if we could hold out an hour he would reinforce us with 3,000 men. This intelligence elicited a loud and long continued cheer along our whole line, which was heard and understood by our adversaries, as we learned from prisoners taken. A few minutes later General J. E. B. Stuart, advanced from Hagerstown, fell unexpectedly upon the rear of their right wing, and in ten minutes they were in rapid retreat by their left flank in the direction of Boonsborough. Night coming on enabled them to escape.

By extraordinary good fortune we had thus saved all of General Lee's trains. A bold charge at any time before sunset would have broken our feeble lines, and we should all have fallen an easy prey to the Federals. This come to be known as "the wagoner's fight" in our army, from the fact that so many of them were armed and did such gallant service in repelling the attack made on our right by the dismounted regiments.

Our defeat that day would have been an irreparable blow to General Lee, in the loss of all his transportation. Every man engaged knew this, and probably in no fight of the war was there a more determined spirit shown than by the handful of cooped-up troops. The next day our army from Gettysburg arrived, and the country is familiar with the manner in which it escaped across the Potomac on the night of the 9th.

It may be interesting to repeat one or two facts to show the peril in which we were until the river could be bridged. About 4,000 prisoners taken at Gettysburg were ferried across the river by the morning of the 9th, and I was ordered to guard them to Staunton. Before we had proceeded two miles I received a note from General Lee to report to him in person immediately. I rode to the river, was ferried over, and galloped out toward Hagerstown. As I proceeded I became satisfied that a serious demonstration was making along our front, from the heavy artillery fire extending for a long distance along the line. I overtook General Lee riding to the front near Hagerstown. He immediately reined up, and remarked that he believed I was familiar with all the fords of the Potomac above Williamsport, and the roads approaching them. I replied that I knew them perfectly. He then called up some one of his staff to write down my answers to his questions and required me to name all fords as high up as Cumberland, and describe minutely their character, and the roads and surrounding country on both sides of the river, and directed me to send my brother, Colonel Imboden, to him to act as a guide with his regiment, if he should be compelled to retreat higher up the river to cross it. His situation was then very precarious. When about parting from him to recross the river and move on with the prisoners, he told me they would probably be rescued before I reached Winchester, my guard was so small, and he expected a force of cavalry would cross Harper's Ferry to cut us off, and he could not spare to me any additional troops, as he might be hard pressed before he got over the river, which was still very much swollen by the rains. Referring to the high water, he laughingly inquired, "Does it ever quit raining about here? If so, I should like to see a clear day."

These incidents go to show how near Gettysburg came to ending the war in 1863. If we had been successful in that battle, the probabilities are that Baltimore and Washington would at once have fallen into our hands; and at that time there was so large a "peace party" in the North, that the Federal Government would have found it difficult, if not impossible to carry on the war. General Lee's opinion was that we lost the battle because Pickett was not supported, as he was to have been." On the other hand, if Generals Buford and Kilpatrick had captured the ten thousand animals and all the transportation of Lee's army at Williamsport, it would have been an irreparable loss, and would probably have led to the fall of Richmond in the autumn of 1863. On such small circumstances do the affairs of nations sometimes turn.—*Galaxy for April.*

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from rich and poor, *learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier,* while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

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We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others, is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

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The Blood is the very fountain of life: therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health; *keep it pure.* LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe, and the most delicate can use it.

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sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time in experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

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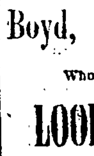

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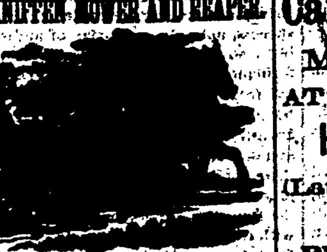

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O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, etc, dispels Redness and Incipient Inflamation, Hives Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Skalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Hembold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbound patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a *toilet appendage* of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites *safety* and *efficacy*—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, AND CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 3,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates

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Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine ever known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

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The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, **Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life,** is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant.—It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public; far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

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